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The Bombay Gazette.

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LISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and most Complete Guide in India. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*	SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 20th Nov.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th ,,
*	CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London ..... 4th Dec.
B.I.	INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester 11th ,,
*	SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 18th ,,
B.I.	CALEDONIA	7558	W.B.Andrews ... 25th ,,
			1898.
*	CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London..... 1st Jan.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule ... 8th ,,
*	BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 15th ,,
B.I.	EGYPT	8709	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd ,,
*	SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 29th ,,
B.M.L.	PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler .. 5th ,,
*	BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 12th ,,
*	CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. London .... 19th ,,
B.M.L.	ARABIA (1)	8700	A. W. Adamson 26th ,,
*	SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 12th ,,
*	CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London ... 19th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,378	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Scarpa House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrando	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
AGHALIEN	4,049	Lidin.	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRABAN," will SAIL for the above Ports, calling at COLOMBO and PENANG, if sufficient inducement is offered on or about the 24th November, 1897.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

F. FISCHER & Co.,

8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

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BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 18th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 24th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For farther particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th November, 1897.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	19th Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
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Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

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WELL-KNOWN SELECTIONS

SHIPPED DIRECT BY P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC .....per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
BORDEAUX ..... ,,	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
PETIT MEDOC ..... ,,	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 0

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC .....per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE ... ,,	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux). ,,	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

CHOICE AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE.....per doz.	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX ... ,,	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
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Address one line, Engraved any style	4 0
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In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving.

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	Rs. a
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
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Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze do.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' printed and plate engraved	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra. This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
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REGIMENTAL CRESTS. | No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

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PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	,,
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	,,
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.
		Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
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THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE IN THE WORLD. PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

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BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Spirits, Beers, English and French Oilmen's Stores, Plush and Leather Fancy Goods, Out-door and Parlour Games, Cricketing Kit, Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Stationery, Toys, Electro-plated Ware, Household and Travellers' Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Cutlery, Chinaware,

Glassware,

Lamps, and

PURVEYORS TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

CYCLES! CYCLES! CYCLES!

WE have imported a large stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by THE PALMER SHIPBUILDING AND IRON CO., LD., Jarrow on Tyne and THE ARAB CYCLE CO., of Birmingham.

The Palmer Cycles are of the highest class manufactured, capable of carrying heavy weight riders, and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres, and Brook's Saddles, also latest impaoved Dustproof Pedals.—The Arab Cycles are good serviceable Machines at a cheaper rate, and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

Nett cash prices as under :—

PALMER'S GENT'S Roadsters or Racers	Rs. 360
" LADIES' with Gearcase	,, 380
ARAB " GENT'S Roadster or Racer	,, 300
" LADIES' with Gearcase	,, 320

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,

W. CROWDER & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RETAIL SUB-AGENTS :

THE PALMER AND ARAB CYCLE AGENCY,
6, CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on SATURDAY, the 13th November, 1897, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the period of about nine months ending 30th June, 1897, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 18th day of NOVEMBER, 1897, between 12 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 2nd day of November, 1897, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
CHHOI, KOOKA, DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 13th November, 1897.

In the Matter of the Estate of SORABJI NOWROJI COOPER, Deceased, Pursuant to Act VIII of 1896, of the Legislative Council of India entitled the Trustees and Mortgagees "Powers Act 1896."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claim against the Estate of the abovenamed Sorabji Nowroji Cooper, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 8th day of June, 1897, and probate of whose Will having effect throughout the province of Bombay, was on the 27th day of September, 1897, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI SORABJI COOPER, BARJORJI SORABJI COOPER, BARJORJI PALLONJI, MEHERJI PALLONJI and DOSSABHOY COWASJI PATEL, all of Bombay, Parsees, the Executors in the said Will named are hereby required to send in the particulars of their Claims within one month from this date to the undersigned at their office, No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Executors will distribute the whole of the assets of the said Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which they the said Executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the Deceased's Estate or having property belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1897.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys for the Executors.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.
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BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.
GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).
LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.
Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to
M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE,
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

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WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.
A large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years I my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT 1875 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Worms. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 70 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
West-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25th and 26th November, 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, who has resigned.
The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th November, 1897.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
A first-class ENGLISH LANDAU,
BY LAURRIE AND MARNER, FOR SALE.
Apply to
A. BHICAJEE & Co.,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.
Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years.
Apply to—
MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th November for the supply of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for twelve months, commencing 1st day of February, 1898, estimated at 225 Tons.
Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, where also the samples may be seen.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security to accompany each Tender.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th November, 1897.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 408 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, TO OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty-lakhs) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.
2. The Debentures will have a Currency of twenty-one years from the 1st February, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st February and 1st August of each year.
3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.
4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.
5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p. m. of MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897.
6. Each Tender must be made out in the Form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and Superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1897-98."
7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency Notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.
8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in Currency-Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.
9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.
10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.
11. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
12. The balance of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-fourth by the 22nd November, 1897.
Do. by the 15th December, 1897.
Do. by the 15th January, 1898.
Do. by the 31st January, 1898.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.
13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st January, 1898.
14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.
15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2.30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 22nd October, 1897.

FORM of APPLICATION for DEBENTURES.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1897-98, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.
I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.

Signed
Dated

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem	
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stir ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ..Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Lr.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mauritius, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

STRAW GOODS.
A LARGE CHOICE OF ALL THE MOST POPULAR STYLES IN UNTRIMMED HATS TOQUES AND BONNETS.

STRAW GOODS.
DURING NOVEMBER ALL HATS AND BONNETS PURCHASED TOGETHER WITH MATERIALS WILL BE TRIMMED WITHOUT CHARGE.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)
"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 80·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.
This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 55. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.
For copies of the new Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MacDONALD & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed
Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 30, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTE

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDO

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-year.y compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 2-45m., 2-59a. Low water, 8-39m., 8-6a.
Result of some University Examinations to be declared.
Fancy Bazaar, Cathedral Boys' School, 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Evening Entertainment at Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas's, Madhav Baugh, 9-30 p.m.
Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-45, this evening.

CATHEDRAL BAZAAR.—A fancy bazaar and sale of work with side-shows and a cafe chantant in aid of the Cathedral Organ fund, will be opened in the Cathedral Boys' School, this afternoon.

MR. B. G. TILAK'S APPEAL.—A telegram from London to Mr. Tilak's friends informs them that Friday, the 19th instant, has been fixed for the hearing of his appeal before the Privy Council for admission. The Hon. Mr. Asquith, M.P., has been engaged to present the appeal.

A GIRL BURNT.—Fatmabee, a Mahomedan girl, aged about nine years, residing with her parents at Chunam Kiln Road, was, on Sunday night, engaged in doing some work near a lighted kerosine oil lamp, when her clothes accidentally came in contact with the lamp and caught fire, burning the girl severely about the body. She is now being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but she is in no immediate danger.

DANGER OF SITTING ON A CARRIAGE FOOT-BOARD.—On Sunday afternoon, a carriage, belonging to one Noorbhoy Ghellabhoy, of De Lisle Road, was being driven along the road, when his servant, Goolamali Abdoolali, aged thirty years, who was seated on the foot-board of the gharry, accidentally got his right leg caught in the spokes of the wheel, fracturing the bone. The injured man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30, this evening. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2) Dr. Alice Van Ingen will be proposed member of the society; (3) Dr. H. J. Dadysett will show a complete set of Nasal Bougies introduced for the first time in India; (4) A short paper on the Indigenous Vegetable Purgatives and Diuretics, by Dr. L. B. Bhargalker; and (5) to transact such other business as may be brought forth by the honorary secretaries.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March ..... Am Schonen Strand der Elbe ... Vollstedt.
Song (Euphonian
Solo) ..... The Song you Sang to me ..... Molloy.
Selection ..... Lombardi ..... Verdi.
Valse ..... Annie ..... Florence Horton.
Selection ..... La Poupee ..... Audran.
Galop ..... Dance de Cosaques ..... Michiels.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAREWELL SERMON BY THE REV. A. H. BOWMAN.—The Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., who is resigning the incumbency of the Girgaum Mission Church after a fruitful service of over five years, preached his farewell sermon in the church on Sunday last. The popularity of the preacher among his parishioners was amply testified by the large crowded congregation. Every available seat was occupied, Mr. Bowman delivered a most eloquent and touching sermon which made a deep impression upon his hearers. The congregation have decided to present an illuminated address and a purse to Mr. Bowman.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Clarke, of the Abkari Department, charged Nusra Narayen, a katasi employed on board a prow, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., plying between Bombay and Dharmatar, before Mr. W. Webb, with importing, selling, and possessing, a certain quantity of country liquor distilled in Goa. Mr. Clarke having received certain information boarded the prow with one Mr. Smith and two peons in disguise to whom he gave a marked five-rupee currency note wherewith to buy the Goa liquor. While the sale was being effected, Mr. Clarke pounced upon the accused and seized the liquor. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT KALBADAVIE ROAD.—Bhowan Tricum, a shop-keeper, having his place of business at Mahajan Wady, Kalbadavi Road, and residing over his shop, has reported to the police that about 7 o'clock in the evening of the 12th instant he locked the door of his shop and went out. On his return, about three hours after, he found the lock on the door which was intact, but found the door fastened from inside. His suspicions having been aroused, he went to a window at the back facing into the sweeper's gully and found one of its bars had been removed. The complainant got through the window into the shop and opened the door. On making an examination of the place, he found the cupboard broken open and Rs. 300 in cash and a gold neck ornament, worth Rs. 125, stolen therefrom.

CONCERT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—A most successful entertainment in aid of the children's ward was given by the Nursing Sisterhood of St. George's Hospital, on Saturday evening, in one of the wards situated on the ground floor of the spacious building which was utilised for the occasion. The programme, a varied selection, opened with a pianoforte solo by Nurse Counsell which was much appreciated. Miss Jolly's song, "Bid me to Love," was sung with much feeling and expression. The recitation by Mr. Jefferson was rendered in good style. The other lady and gentleman vocalists also did well. Nurse Dyer's "Whistling Duet" and the inimitable Mr. Mayers, who was there with his comic song in character, "Take me there," created endless applause and laughter, fairly bringing down the house. The room was tastily decorated, and the gathering, which was a good one, dispersed after a very enjoyable afternoon, the entertainment concluding with the song, joined in chorus by the patients who attended, "Good Night."

WANTED A BROKER'S EXCHANGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Walker charged fifteen Marwarees before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with disorderly behaviour in Marwaree Bazar. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that they were only discussing current rates of articles in the bazaar. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that a discussion of the rates on the public road did not necessarily mean obstruction to a public thoroughfare; but it was really a most pernicious habit. A number of persons were every now and then fined for such offences, and instead of paying money as fine if they appropriated the amount in contributing to a fund for building a Brokers' Hall, their money would be most usefully employed and the public relieved of obstruction and nuisance. Besides they would be enabled to carry on such discussion with their own safety better in such a hall. He warned the accused to desist from following a course which was objectionable in the eye of the Law and fined them each of the accused who pleaded guilty Rs. 5, and each of the accused who pleaded not guilty, Rs. 5.

A EUROPEAN CHEATING A PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, George Lawrence was placed before Mr. W. Webb by Inspector Wilkins on a charge of cheating Mr. James Scott Elliot, of the Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation. The accused is said to have gone to Mr. Elliot with a letter of introduction from Major Comfort, the American Consul, seeking for some employment. He represented himself to be an engineer and an oil driller, and showed his willingness to go to Sumatra on service. Mr. Elliot engaged his services, and as he represented that he had no clothes to put on Mr. Elliot kindly advanced him Rs. 50. He did not turn up again to take orders to proceed to Sumatra. Thereupon a report was made to the police. Lawrence was arrested in Church Gate Street for being drunk and disorderly. A note-book was found in his coat pocket in which there were names of several gentlemen, and it is believed he intended to see them to get money out of them. The accused being questioned by the magistrate, said that he lost Rs. 80 while under the influence of liquor. The magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5 for being drunk. The other charge of cheating Mr. Elliot is allowed to stand over to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter.

DAMAUN NEWS.—For three days a Mochan, by name Anli, wife of Rutton Ookad, aged about 35 years, residing at Kharewady, said who had been suffering from fever, has been missing with ornaments on her person. No trace of her was found, though a diligent search was made. On the morning of Thursday last a washerman, while drawing water from a well, known as Jalebi Koova, near the tank, belonging to Mr. Soraiji Maneckji Damaunwala, in Kadeora, close to Nelcot cantonment, heard a noise coming from the said well, upon hearing which he gave information to the police who removed it out of the well. The body was subsequently identified by Anli's relatives, who found all her ornaments safe. Judge Castro held an inquest over the body, which was handed over to the relatives to be cremated. It appeared that in a fit of delirium Anli had managed to leave her house unperceived, and had thrown herself in the well, where the body remained for about 48 hours.—Many persons desirous of leaving Damaun, and who were not fortunate enough to secure the pass of the C.P.A.D.F. to cross the cordon on the Damaun frontier, have had no alternative but to go to the observation sheds at Chalia, which now contain more than fifty inmates. They are, however, pleased with the kind treatment they receive at the hands of Mr. Dhirajram Nathubhai Joshi, the Medical Officer in charge of the observation sheds at Chalia.—In consequence of the illness of the Post-master of Damaun, his Excellency the Governor has requested the pensioned postmaster, Mr. Minguel Moraes, to attend to his duties.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Piares, a Mahomedan woman, aged about sixty years, residing at Kamatipura. The deceased on Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, went to the house of a woman, named Laibee, at Girgaum, where she used to perform domestic works and after bathing Laibee's daughter, she went up to the second storey of the house with a chatty on her head. Why the deceased went up to that floor is not known, as the place has been empty for some time past; but shortly after she had gone there she was seen standing near a window by a man living in a house opposite. The window had low cross-bars, and suddenly she lost her balance and fell out on to the road below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. When picked up, she was unconscious and bleeding from her nose. A policeman conveyed deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that her sixth rib on the right side was fractured, as also both the bones of right forearms and left maidhes. There was a contusion with swelling of the right eye lids and a contusion on the left leg. Her nasal bone was fractured and there was hæmorrhage from the nose. The woman did not come to herself again after admission, but died on Sunday afternoon. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to hæmorrhage and shock. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the opinion expressed by the house-surgeon.

EURASIAN BURGLARS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett prosecuted John Durham and Frank Marine, both Eurasians, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of cooking pots, pieces of wearing apparel, and jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 230, the property of Mr. H. Kennedy, a clerk employed at Messrs. Latham and Co., and residing at Matarpakady. On the 24th October last, complainant locked the door of his room and went to Bhushawal. On his return to Bombay, a few days after, he found his place broken into, an entrance having been effected by forcing open the door which communicated with an adjoining vacant room. On making an examination of his property the complainant discovered his boxes broken open and the property mentioned above abstracted therefrom. He suspected the first accused, who was known to be a bad character in that locality and who was then missing. A report was made to the police, and while the latter were making enquiries, the "suspect" was arrested by the railway police on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of some property, and sentenced by Mr. Plunket, City Magistrate of Poona, to six months' rigorous imprisonment. When the Bombay police came to know that this was the identical man who had been wanted in the present case they obtained a warrant and despatched it to Yerrowda jail, whence he was brought down to Bombay. The man then made a statement in consequence of which No 2 was arrested in his house at Matarpakady. They further stated that they had stolen property worth only Rs. 32, which they had disposed of with different Marwarees at Tank Bunder for Rs.10. The remaining property, they said, might have been carried away by some boys. After the evidence was recorded, the accused on being questioned by the court pleaded guilty to the charge, and were sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for six months each.

THANA NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Dr. G. Sealy, I. M. S., has been appointed as an extra Medical Officer in charge of Railway Inspection duty at Kalyan station, in connection with the plague.—Mr. Krishnaji Narayen Kher has been appointed First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana, vice Mr. W. M. Bodas, transferred to Ahmednagar. He is expected to return from leave on the 20th instant.—At the special general meeting of the Bandora Municipality, held on Monday last, Mr. Noormahomed Fatteyalli was unanimously elected vice President of the Municipal Board, Bandora, and Mr. W. A. Chambers as chairman of the Sanitary Committee, in place of Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, resigned.—Mr. D. G. Ommanney will act as Superintendent of Police, Thana, until the arrival of Mr. J. G. Foard. The services of the latter officer are required by the District Magistrate, for some time at Broach on account of the plague, which has broken out there, and in the surrounding districts. Mr. Foard has, it is reported, been especially ordered to take drastic measures to keep the plague from crossing into the Broach Collectorate. The services of Khan Bahadoor Nanabhoy Cowasjee Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, are also retained at Surat until the return of Mr. J. G. D. Adamson.—The Collector and District Magistrate of Thana proceeded to Kalyan, the other day with a view to inspect personally the special work of the plague authorities of that place.—The recent dacoity case, which was committed in the Kalyan Taluka, has been tried by the District Sessions Judge at Thana, on Friday last. Out of the twenty-three accused in the case, nine were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the others (fourteen) were acquitted and discharged.—The Political Agent of Thana was to hold a public Darbar at Kalyan, yesterday, for the presentation of a Sanad or title to Khan Saheb to Dr. R. R. Dadina, vice-President, Kalyan Municipality, which was bestowed upon him during Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee in June last.—Azam Pandurang Mahadeo Fadkay, Head Karkun at Kelva Mahim, has been invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Thana District.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A LARGE ESTATE.

RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE COOPER AND OTHERS VS. NAWAZBAI.

This was an application by Ruttonjee Jamsatjee Cooper, Nasarvanjee Pestonjee Dubash, and Khan Saheb Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy, the executors of the last will of Nasarvanjee Jamsatjee Cooper, for probate of his last will, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for Nawazbai, widow of the testator, who had entered a caveat against the application.

The petitioners stated that the testator died at Bombay on the 23rd March 1897, having property within the town and Island of Bombay. His last will was duly executed at the office of the solicitors. Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, and the petitioners were the executors named in the will. His assets, without deducting any debts due by the deceased, but inclusive of all income since the date of his death, were under the value of Rs. 1,14,000. The amount of outstandings due to the deceased had been only approximately stated in the schedule, as all his books had, without the knowledge and consent of the executors, been wrongfully taken possession of by the widow, who refused to part with them to the executors. The deceased left his surviving as his next of kin, according to the Parsee Intestate Succession Act, his widow Nawazbai, his brother the petitioner Ruttonjee, and a sister Khurshedbai, wife of Dorabjee Ruttonjee Cooper. No application had been made to any district court or delegate, or to any other High Court, for probate or letters of administration with or without the will annexed.

The executrix Nawazbai, widow of the deceased, opposed the grant of probate to the petitioners. She said that the deceased was suffering from paralysis since the end of the year 1891, and for several years past was also affected in his brain in consequence of such paralysis. Even if the will was actually signed by the deceased, which she did not admit, she said he was not of sound and disposing mind at the time that the will was alleged to have been executed. The said will, if in fact made by him, was made under undue pressure and influence of the first petitioner and one Jehangir, son of the first petitioner, who had been adopted by the deceased as his son, whereby she had been deprived of her rights as widow of the deceased. She further said that the petitioners had greatly under-valued the estate left by the deceased. She submitted that probate should not be granted to the petitioners, but that letters of administration of the estate and credits of the deceased should be granted to her.

Evidence in the matter was heard during the day.

A CONJURING STAR.

VISIT OF CARL HERTZ.

LATEST advices from Australasia inform us that early in the New Year we are to be favoured by a visit of Carl Hertz, who is, without doubt, one, if not the greatest, of living performers in his own particular line. In all parts of the world, the distinguished entertainer has successfully entertained large and representative audiences; his sleight of hand feats and mysterious illusions have gained for the clever performer an enviable reputation of world wide fame. The season in the East is unfortunately of a brief duration, since the gifted entertainer is shortly due in London.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MARTIN, 5th Gurkhas, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, vice Colonel Ridgeway invalided.

CAPTAIN DALY, Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, proceeds home on three months' leave about the middle of December. Mr. Elliott Colvin, Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajputana, will officiate.

COLONEL BROWNRIGG will officiate in command of the Meerut district during General Sandford's absence on leave, until Sir Bindon Blood returns from field service.

COLONEL GRACEY, Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch, P. W. D., left Simla on Saturday for Calcutta.

THE North-Western Railway returns show an increase during the present financial year, of Rs. 23,27,847, of which Rs. 1,76,918 is the result of last week's working.

THE latest donor to the Lahore Queen's Statue Fund, which is slowly but steadily increasing, is the Nawab of Bhawalpur, who subscribes Rs. 500.

MADRAS is beginning to get a little anxious regarding the north-east monsoon, more rain being now urgently required. All relief works and kitchens however have been closed in that Presidency.

OWING to the danger of an outbreak of plague at Ajmere on the occasion of the Urs fair, the booking of pilgrims from the Bombay direction by railway to that town and other places in the neighbourhood, including Nasirabad and Bandwara, will be suspended from November 15th to December 1st.

THE increase in North-Western Railway earnings continues. The returns for the week ending October 30th are Rs. 6,89,585, or Rs. 1,66,918 more than the corresponding week's total of last year. The total increase in the financial year is Rs. 23,27,847.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CURZON WYLLIE, on return from leave next month, will resume his appointment of Resident at Udaipur, but will eventually go to Jodhpur in February, when Mr. Martindale succeeds Sir Robert Crosthwaite as Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. Major Ravenshaw, who is now officiating at Udaipur, will probably be posted temporarily to the charge of the ex-Amir Yakub Khan, as Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir is going on leave shortly.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. D. CUNNINGHAM, Professor of Physiology, Calcutta Medical College, who went home last April on account of ill-health, will not return to India. His retirement will be a great loss to the medical profession in this country, as he was an expert investigator with the microscope, and his researches into the causes of cholera had extended over many years. Unfortunately, too, the experiments with snake poison with which he had been engaged for some time before his illness, will not be concluded.

AN attempt is being made to start mule-breeding in Southern India, and a fair amount of success has attended the first year's operations. There is, however, a deep-rooted popular prejudice against the undertaking, which it is hoped will be gradually overcome by the tact of district officers, coupled with the commercial success attending the present operations. To the representations of Mr. Hamilton Holmes, a coffee planter, this attempt to breed mules in the upland taluqs of Salem and Coimbatore is due, and he is doing everything in his power to make it a success.

WITH regard to Lahore municipal finance it is hoped that the income next year will be a lakh of rupees more than the three lakhs estimated for the present year, if certain centralisation changes are carried out in the matter of Octroi collections. The new sanitary tax is only estimated to produce an additional sum of Rs. 5,000. Rigid economy is to be continued and during the coming year Rs.3,000 will be saved by not increasing the salaries of any servants. Of this amount Rs. 1,200 is due to a reduction of Rs. 100 in the monthly salary of the Secretary which was made to meet famine exigencies but which the Committee finds itself unable now to restore.

THE Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, will leave Naini Tal on his second tour of inspection on December 1st for Bareilly. He proceeds to Shahjehanpur on the 3rd, to Jhansi on the 5th, to Guna on the 8th, to Saugor on the 10th, to Bhopal on the 13th, to Jubbulpore on the 16th, to Allahabad on the 18th, to Barrackpore on the 23rd, after which he will inspect Dum Dum, Fort William, the Station Hospital, Calcutta, and Alipore. He reaches Benares Cantonment on January 10th, Fyzabad on the 14th, Lucknow on the 17th, Sitapur on the 21st, returning to Lucknow next day. He arrives at Fatehgarh on the 24th, at Cawnpore on the 25th, at Nowgong on the 28th, at Gwalior on the 31st, and at Agra Cantonment on February 1st, where he halts. He proceeds to Muttra on February 10th and to Delhi on the 13th, after which on the 18th he goes to Meerut Cantonment, and thence to Dehra Dun on the 22nd, to Roorkee on the 24th, to Bareilly on the 28th, and returns to Naini Tal the same day.

OWING to the large number of sick arriving from the Mohmand force at Mardan and Nowshera there is much inconvenience felt from over-crowding in the hospitals. The opening of another hospital at Nowshera is urgently called for, and sanction will be immediately applied for, probably an addition of 300 beds. The hospitals at Rawalpindi are unable to accommodate any sick from Nowshera, in consequence of having to provide for those from the Toohi Valley and Kohat, where also, and at Gumbat, additional accommodation had to be provided recently. Reports of the state of health of the troops in the Tochi Valley Force continue to be bad. Fever, dysentery, some cases of jaundice and many cases of debility are said to be the principal causes of an abnormal admission rate. The 93rd A and S. Highlanders continue to show a bad return; 120 sick from this regiment have been recently returned as unfit for duty.

FOUR decrees *nisi* were granted on Oct ober 26, by Sir Francis Jeune and Mr. Justice Barnes—to Mrs. Esther Jane Wood, a literary lady, whose husband is a temperance lecturer; to Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, the wife of a Leicester solicitor; to Mrs. Henrietta Daughtery, *nee* Lawrence, a member of the theatrical profession; and to Mrs. Ellen Foray Abbott, whose husband was said to be employed in the Westminster Fire Office. On October 27, Sir F. Jeune granted decrees *nisi* to Mr. William Wordley, a Derby solicitor, by reason of his wife's adultery with Captain Arthur Rowland Mosley; and to Mrs. Marianne Aubrey Wynne, whose husband, a solicitor, living in Berkeley-square, absconded, it is said, in 1895.

ON Sunday, (Oct. 17) a monument was unveiled near Raab, in Hungary, to commemorate one of the most bloody battles fought during the invasion of Austria by the troops of Napoleon. In the spring of 1809 he sent an army corps from Vienna under the command of his stepson, Eugene Beauharnais, to Hungary, where the palatine Archduke Josef had formed the so-called insurrection army with the help of the Hungarian nobles, and where the Emperor's other brother, the Archduke John, stood with the Styrian Landwehr, which had retired before the French. On the 14th of June, 1809, a battle was fought between the French on one side and the Austrians and Hungarians on the other, which ended with the defeat of the latter. The Styrian Landwehr, six battalion strong, commanded by Colonel Baron Hummel, was surrounded on a farm where nearly every man found his death. Out of the six battalions only the Colonel, seven officers, four ensigns, and 341 men, who were all badly wounded, were taken prisoners. Beauha pais would have shot all the prisoners, but the Archduke John's threat that for every soldier shot two French prisoners would be killed stopped him. The monument, a correspondent says, is consecrated to the memory of Austrians, Hungarians, and French equily. The French military attache, Baron Bergheim, was invited to attend the ceremony of unveiling.

A CAIRO correspondent informs a contemporary that Prince Mohammed Ali is desirous of getting married. "The lady is the eldest daughter of a rich American, named Dunse, who resides at Brussels and who is the owner of a large shop in New York, where everything is sold, as in the Army and Navy Stores. It appears the lady's father requires the Khedive's approval to the marriage before he will give his consent, and it is said that the Khedive will only give his approval on the condition that Prince Mohammed Ali renounces his rights as heir presumptive to the Khedivat. It is understood that he is willing to do this, but the question is Will the Sultan consent to this? Mahomedans can marry Christians according to the *Sharya*. The marriage must, of course, take place before the Cadi. Divorce is easy for the husband, as he cannot be bound by any form of marriage gone through before the proper official for that purpose in a Christian country or before a Consul in Egypt."

THE Mayor of Portsmouth presided at a dinner given at the Town Hall, on October 26, to the Crimean veterans and to the veterans of both services, who had fought in other wars during her Majesty's reign. Among these were about forty men who wereiat Inkerman and several who participated in the charge of the Light Brigade. The latter were accorded a great ovation. The veterans toasted the Queen with cheers, and sent a telegram congratulating her upon having reached the sixtieth year of her reign. When proposing the toast of the Army and Navy, Sir John Baker, M.P., expressed a hope that the time would shortly come when both "Tommy Atkins" and the chief petty officers of the Royal Navy would be directly represented in the House of Commons.

THE Under-Secretary for War, Mr. Brodrick, was present at a dinner given on October 26, by the Mayor of Godalming in honour of Colour-Sergeant Mansfield, the winner of the St. George's Vase at Bisley this year. Responding to the toast of "The House of Commons," he alluded to the position of the Volunteers in connection with the suggested increase of the Army. Experience had shown that the difficulty of the auxiliary forces was getting enough men to give up time as officers. If we had any threat of real work, no doubt, we could get officers quickly enough, but that would be too late. He would urge on Colonels whose ranks were not full of efficient officers to look to the Cadet Corps of public schools, to those men who at Eton, Harrow, Charterhouse, and other schools had taken interest in the corps, and would be willing to accept commissions in the county regiments if offered to them. Applause greeted his reference to the suggestion that Volunteers should be available for service abroad. He said he was glad to see that spirit but was afraid that the Volunteer force was a necessary bulwark to this country, and was their great bulwark against conscription.

A CASE of attempted suicide in the Paris streets has brought to light some curious facts. A poorly-clad man threw himself under a steam tramcar, near the Arc de Triomphe, as it was coming along at full speed. Acting with great promptitude, the driver pulled up short and the would-be suicide was uninjured. He was taken before the local Commissary of Police, where he said that he was literally starving and without means. Food was obtained, and this he devoured with wolfish greed. It was found out afterwards, however, that the story about his being destitute is a pure delusion. The man is a viscount belonging to an ancient family, and he is a millionaire several times over—in francs, at all events. He cannot be persuaded, however, that he has any means at all, and if his friends give him money he throws it away, declaring that it is a shameful hoax, and that the money is counterfeit.

THAT "royal and ancient game" of golf (writes an irascible correspondent) is proving a particularly selfish kind of amusement, as all who resort to the commons and other open spaces round London have discovered. Golfers have taken possession for some time past of that part of Wimbledon Common which adjoins the well-known Roman camp to be found overlooking Coombe Woods; and unwary pedestrians who climb up the road leading from Kingston Vale to the Commonstand a very excellent chance of receiving a golf ball on face or head as the result of a particularly energetic "drive" on the part of one or other of the players. A golf ball stopped in this unlooked-for manner is a deadly missile, and the game as played here is probably much more dangerous to life and limb than the firing at the butts was during the Wimbledon meetings of years ago. It was on the score of danger that Wimbledon Camp was discontinued. But it is not only on this head that golf clubs offend. Mention was recently made of a down in the Isle of Wight on which were a number of sepulchral barrows which had been destroyed by a golf club in laying out their links. The same kind of thing has been done on Barham Down, between Canterbury and Dover an historic spot still covered with the entrenchments thrown up by Cæsar's legionaries on the second Roman invasion of Britain. Where the soldiers lay down at nightfall after the first battle behind their earthworks, the local golf club has made earthworks on its own account.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* is "surprised that so little notice has been taken of the new order respecting the weight and height of candidates for Woolwich and Sandhurst, and for Commissions in the Army. A boy of sixteen years of age must now be 5ft. 4in., in height, and must weigh 8st. 8lb. At eighteen he must be 5ft. 5in., and must weigh 9st. 4lb., and, to omit the intervening ages, at twenty-one he must be 5ft. 5in., and must weigh 9st. 12lb. Do the authorities really think that fat and podgy young men are likely to make the best officers? It would certainly appear so; for I feel confident that comparatively few of the athletic young men in our public schools and universities would come up to these 'physical equivalents,' as they are called. A light weight will generally be found to possess more powers of endurance than a youth overloaded with fat. When I left Oxford myself at the age of twenty-two I was just 5ft. 6in., in height, though I weighed barely 9st. in my clothes, yet I was not undistinguished at that time as a forward football player, and could walk twenty miles or more a day without fatigue. A young friend of my own who entered the Militia a year ago with the hope of obtaining a commission in the Line next September, and who, when not serving with his regiment, has spent most of his time and a very considerable sum of money in preparing for the examination, will be twenty-one years of age when the time for that examination arrives. He is 5ft. 5¼in. in height now, and may very possibly be 5ft. 6in. then, but he will certainly not weigh 9st. 12lb. Whether he can be brought near that weight by a regular course of 'Mellin's Food' and similar nourishment I cannot say. At present he is perfectly sound in mind and limb, can ride a bicycle fifty miles a day, or walk from twenty to thirty without fatigue."

THE *Indian Daily News* writes:—There is consternation among the head-constables. The ordinary constables are indignant. The humble chowkidar even is upset, for a District Superintendent has taken to the bike, and there is no knowing the day or hour of his coming. It is impossible to give khubber about a man who no longer lays a dak, but rushes like a railway train (E. B. S. R.) sixty miles in four hours. The daroga is in bed, the constables are preparing their chota-hazri at 9 a.m., when who of all people should turn up but the burra sahib. It is not fair on the poor overworked constable. The next thing will be that the Joint-Magistrate, the Collector, the Commissioner will visit rural Bengal in a hurry and see the whole area in administrative *deshabilé*. It is a terrible state of things to contemplate, and can only end in a rise of pay to compensate for the risks.

UP to the 23rd of October, applications had been notified to the Royal Mint for the supply of 284,606 medals of all kinds, and of this number 232,746 had been actually issued. The large demands for coinage which have to be met during the current quarter render it impossible for the Mint to undertake the supply of medals which may now be applied for before next year. For the present, the manufacture will be confined to the medals in bronze, of which a very large number have been ordered. It may be of interest to note that on the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887 the total number of medals issued was 7,490, but no small medals were struck then, and these represent a very considerable proportion of the present issue.

A BROACH CASE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

SEVERE COMMENTS ON THE POLICE.

A BROACH correspondent writes:—A case of considerable importance came up on the 8th inst., before Mr. Walker, the Joint Sessions Judge of Surat and Broach. The accused were Dulabh Ramjee, Bukore Bapuji, two men holding lands in the Broach district, and Sada Baji, a vartanya, of Kaliyari, situated in the same district. They were charged with causing the death of Bhaiji Jeeva, of Runad, under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Jehangir Vakharia, barrister-at-law, for the accused.

The first witness was the complainant, Abheram Bhaiji, son of the deceased. Examined by the Public Prosecutor, he stated that he and his father Bhaiji Jeeva, the deceased, were in their field at Kaliyari, on the morning of the 12th October last, when accused No. 1 (Dulabh) came there and wanted to take the deceased's bullocks to the cattle-pound, as they had tresspassed into his fields and caused damage to his crops. The deceased Bhaiji did not allow him to take away the bullocks, whereupon he went away, and returned with Sada and Bukore. Sada, who was a vartanya, asked the deceased to give up his bullocks, which he did not, whereupon the three accused attacked him with thick sticks and killed him on the spot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vakharia, witness stated that none of the three accused had any previous enmity or dispute with the deceased. When accused No. 1 came there first, he walked away quietly when the deceased refused to give up the bullocks and fetched the vartanya, Sada. Sada had told the deceased that he had gone there to take the bullocks in his capacity as a vartanya. The deceased did not prevent the three accused from taking away the bullocks, but only said "Please do not take them away;" and after all the accused did not taken away the bullocks.

The next witness was Lallu Amtha. He deposed that he had gone to the deceased Bhaiji's field to take fodder on the morning of the 12th October and was an eye-witness to Bhaiji's homicide.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vakharia, witness stated that he had known the deceased Bhaiji for several years past, and yet when the latter fell down he did not assist him in any way and took no steps to restore him to consciousness. He at once left the field with the fodder for which he paid nothing. He told nobody when he went home that he had seen Bhaiji being killed. He had a talk with the people of his town about Bhaiji's death at noon on the same day; but he did not tell any of them that he was an eye-witness to the event or that Bhaiji's death was caused by any of the three accused. When the head-constable asked him about it, he said he knew nothing. He told the chief constable who committed the case for the first time, the next day, that he had seen Bhaiji being killed.

The third witness was Gancha. In his examination-in-chief he deposed that he was working in his field, which was close to Bhaiji's field, when the three accused attacked and killed the deceased. Cross-examined by Mr. Vakharia, witness stated that he was on terms of friendship with the deceased Bhaiji, yet took no steps to restore him to consciousness nor assisted him in any other way. When he went he told nobody about Bhaiji's death. When the head constable called him for inquiry he told the former that he knew nothing of Bhaiji's death. He told the chief constable who committed the case for the first time the next day that he was an eye-witness to Bhaiji's death. Counsel asked the complainant and the two eye witnesses several questions to test their veracity, and material discrepancies were found in their evidence.

After the police patel and five other minor witnesses were examined, the confessions of the accused before the Sub-Inspector of Police, Jambusar were put in and proved. The accused retracted their confessions before the committing Magistrate and the Sessions Judge, saying that they were compelled to make false confessions by the police. Neither the chief constable nor the Second Class Magistrate were put into the witness-box by the prosecution.

The Public Prosecutor then addressed the court, and laid great stress on the confessions which, he said, were made voluntarily. He said that Lallu and Gancha had no motive for giving false evidence.

Counsel for the defence then addressed the court, and criticized the conduct of the police in the case. He dwelt at length on the evidence of Lallu and Gancha, and showed how their evidence was inconsistent with human experience. Both the witnesses were on friendly terms with the deceased, and yet did nothing to assist him when he fell down and began breathing his last. They gave information to nobody about his death, and did all they could to conceal the fact that the accused with them they had nothing to do. This, said the counsel, was inconsistent with all human experience, and showed that the witnesses were got up. He then dwelt on the evidence of the complainant, and showed that according to that evidence the accused had no motive to kill the deceased. Counsel then pointed out the material discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses. With regard to the confessions, counsel said that, considering the probabilites, there was no doubt that they were certainly false ones, obtained through police pressure. He asked the judge to acquit the accused.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, stigmatized the evidence of Lallu and Gancha as false beyond doubt. He had good grounds for believing that their evidence was got up by the chief constable. He also refused to rely on the evidence of the complainant which, he said, was very flimsy. With regard to the confessions, the learned judge said that he had doubts as to their truth. They contained no points of being independently tested and his Honour, therefore, thought it very unsafe to rely on them. In conclusion, the learned judge severely criticized the conduct of the police, and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10,97—Pestonjee K and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble. Part heard.

15,97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

332,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

333,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.

334,96—Bhaishanker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand—Craigie L and O.

Testamentary Suits.

11,97—Edgelow and G—Lalchbai vs Bai Kabulbai—Wadia and G, and Hiralal M and M.

27,97—Edgelow and G—Chotalal Chunilal vs Kaboolbai alias Navivalnu and others—Maganlal and R.

23,96—Mackenzie D and C. W. Mackenzie, Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhunjeeshaw.

1,97—D and Dhunjeeshaw—Lakhmidas Damodher vs Dhanavalboo, widow—Maneukhlal D and J.

2,96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Uttumram—M N Sakhatwalla.

19,95—M D and Jamsetjee—Bajjee vs Ardesir Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla—Brown and Moir, and F P Pavri.

29,97—Smetham B and Noble—Meherbai and Jehangir Collett vs Manecshai widow—Ardesir H and D.

29,97—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Bhicajee Burjorjee D Lam—M D and

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERA." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Military Secretary, the Private Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble H. G. HENEAGE, A. D. C., &c., Captain B. J. T. LEVETT, A. D. C., which cannot be delivered at MAHABLESHWAR by 7 a.m., on 19th NOVEMBER, 1897, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town, until 4th DECEMBER, 1897, when they should be addressed to Malabar Point, Bombay.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Mahableshwar, 6th November, 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.

THE missing telegram through Reuter with the Washington Agricultural Bureau Report of the state of the American Cotton crop has not come to hand, and no further advices by wire having been received of later date than those chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date, we now give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	405,000	251,000	231,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	134,000	428,000	83,000
" Continent	135,000	156,000	75,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,887,000	2,299,000	2,025,000
" exports to U. K. do.	907,000	980,000	516,000
" " to Continent do.	836,000	797,000	561,000
" Stock in the Ports	880,000	1,859,000	946,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,050,000	3,422,190	3,380,370
" Surats	48,000	163,190	140,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	429,000	521,680	933,400
" London	3,000	3,500	5,750
American Afloat	340,000	447,000	308,000
East Indian	3,000	7,500	9,500
Total ...	775,000	987,680	1,156,650
Price of Middling-Americans	3 9-32d.	4 17-32d.	4 9-16d.
" Good Bhowsugger	2227-32d.	3 27-32d.	4d.
Difference	7-16d.	11-16d.	9-16d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,03,471
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,13,531
Other "	Inc.	"	12,05,548
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,04,931
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	2,28,164
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	1,315,496
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	10,727
Cash	Inc.	"	61,595

MONEY remains easy, and the rates of discount at the Presidency Bank, and outside, are unchanged, The Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, again shows but little change in the items of which it is composed, except in the case of Bills Discounted which had diminished by over 18 lakhs, and Private Deposits from which there had been withdrawals to the amount of some 12¼ lakhs. There was a small decrease in Loans last week, and, altogether, the falling off in the trade requirements was 7¼ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 17¼ lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits there was a net decrease of Rs. 61,500 against an increase of 14¼ lakhs disclosed on the previous Saturday.

COTTON has been a quiet market here to-day, and prices have declined a rupee per candy. The amount of business reported has been small, European buyers still keeping out of the market; but the Mills have taken some 1,000 bales of ready old Oomra and Dholleras descriptions, and have contracted for 200 new Pachora, for January delivery, at Rs. 148 per candy.

At Bellary, the Cotton plants were reported by wire this morning to need fine weather; but otherwise the advices from the districts are again of a favourable character, a few cents of rain which had fallen at Oomrawattee (where Cotton was arriving in small quantities) have done no harm, and no more rain was expected. Picking and arrivals at the marts was proceeding in most of the districts of the Oomra circle; at Broach the plants were flourishing and advanced in flower; and in the Dhollera circle also they continued to flourish in seasonable weather.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain inanimate and nominally unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	668 bales.
Wheat	2,100 cwts.
Linseed	2,022 "
Rapeseed	1,172 "
Gingellyseed	7,124 "
Castorseed	1,843 "
Rice	9,116 "

FREIGHTS are steady. Ready rates for Antwerp are quoted at 14s. to 14s. 3d.; Dunkirk at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per ton; for January-March, 15s. and April-May 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits, Calcutta quotations coming the same as Bombay. In the early part of the day there was no enquiry, and a moderate amount was obtained at 1s. 3 9-16d., by speculators, who then continued buying for November-December delivery, at 1s. 3 17-32d., and finally, at 1s. 3¼d. with the usual effect of demoralizing the market. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 3 11-16d.; but this class of Paper has been scarce; and the market closed unsettled as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-2d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-2d.	"	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-16d.	"	
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 11-16d.	"	
Francs 3 do.	165 1-4	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm again to-day, at 98 1-8 for Money and 98 1-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Threes are unchanged at 92.

SHARES are quiet. Ripon Mills are Rs. 10 lower; City of Bombay, Rs. 10; China, Jewraj Baloo, and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each; Morarji Goculdas are Rs. 10 higher; Lukhmidas, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5 each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th November, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday, at 8-15 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.
Dress.—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.
3. There will be an examination for gun layers after drill at Byculla Head-quarters, this evening.
4. There will be a meeting of the Spoon Competition Committee at the Club, Apollo Bunder, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant at which all members are requested to attend.
5. There will be class firing at Cooria on Thursday morning next. Trains leave Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 and Byculla 6-42 (local time).

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th November, 1897.

1. The Battalion will take part in the Brigade parade to-morrow (Wednesday) the 17th instant, and will fall in at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground at 6-30 a.m.
Coffee and Biscuits will be issued on the ground before parade.
2. In consequence of the Commanding Officer's parade the Range at Cooria will be closed to-morrow morning.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Coy. :—
No. 3344 Vol. C. Rhoderick.
4. The Range at Cooria is now available daily for class firing and practice.
It is notified for information that :—
I. When travelling for practice members must purchase their own tickets.
II. When travelling for class firing, Volunteer tickets will be obtained for them on their giving their names to the Instructors travelling by the first train only at the following stations :—

Train leaves.		
Victoria Terminus	5-30 a.m.	Bombay time.
Masjid	5-34 "	"
Mazagon	5-35 "	"
Byculla	5-42 "	"
Parel	5-52 "	"
Dadar	5-55 "	"

III. The Commanding Officer hopes that all Recruits will do their class firing before the end of December.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—Nov. 14.

10 p.m.	75·0

MONDAY.—Nov. 15.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	83·2
6 p.m.	80·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALLAS—November 11, at Negapatam, the wife of Lieutenant J. S. Dallas, I. S. C., Adjutant, S. I. R. Vol. Rifle Corps, of a daughter.
MOUNTAIN—October 27, at Muzaffarpore, the wife of H. Mountain, of a daughter.
NICHOL—November 2, at Dehra Dun, the wife of J. H. Nichol, Imperial Forest Surveys, of a son.
TOWNESEND—November 8, at Rojhanwali, the wife of J. Townesend, Resident Engineer, S. P. Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAWRENCE-ARCHER—BEVAN-PETMAN—October 16, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Revd. W. B. Handford, J. A. Lawrence-Archer, R. A., to Winifred, only daughter of the late H. C. Bevan-Petman, Esq.
LEWIS—YOUNG—November 10, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev. D. Reid, B. D., William Henry Lewis, of Dulcharra, Cachar, to Anna Frances, daughter of the late James Young, of Calcutta, and of Rookmount, Helensburgh, N. R.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1897.

THE satisfactory account Mr. Motilal Lalbhai is able to give of the administration of Cutch, in his report for the year 1896-97, is not darkened by any description of the plague epidemic, for the very sufficient reason that the terrible outbreak in Cutch Mandvie occurred at a later date than March 31st last. But even at that period there had been close upon a hundred "imported" deaths from the disease, and it was just beginning to take root amongst the local inhabitants. The many natives of Cutch who earn their living in Bombay left the city in large numbers, like other residents, in the months of January and February, and found unrestricted asylum. Had the public knowledge of plague been what it now is, the Durbar would, no doubt, have exercised some control over the immigration, but the silence of the report on the subject goes to show that no special measures were taken. In this the Cutch Durbar is no more to blame than the authorities of other Native States and the local Government, for in no quarter did the danger incidental to the flight of people from Bombay seem to be understood at that time. The ordinary medical administration was satisfactory, nearly a lakh of people receiving gratuitous medical aid at the State dispensaries. The outbreak of plague does not appear to have been preceded by any particular epidemic either at Mandvie or elsewhere, for the report shows that with the exception of some cases of small-pox and a mild form of cholera, the health of the people was on the whole good prior to the appearance of plague. The greater attention that is now being paid to vaccination in the State, no doubt accounts for the substantial reduction in the number of persons attacked with small-pox, and the increased percentage of recoveries in cases of attack. The appointment of special officers to vaccinate the children of low castes is a step in the right direction in a land where caste prejudices so often stand in the way of the lower orders receiving the medical and educational benefits, which it is the design of the State to give them.

Fortunately the problem of famine relief did not press itself upon the attention of the Durbar, as the crops were fairly satisfactory. The total average rainfall was 20 inches against about 8 inches in the previous year, the monsoon lasting from June 9th to September 8th, and being followed by unseasonable and heavy showers in November. Prices were, of course, high, and no doubt the pinch was felt by labourers whose average wage is six annas per diem. A rupee purchased 19¼ lbs. of wheat in the capital, as compared with 22½ in the previous year; the price of rice was twenty-five per cent. higher, and that of grass and fodder was nearly doubled. The imports into the State were valued at 69¾ lakhs of rupees (this being about the same as in the former years), and the exports at under 26 lakhs. This latter figure was a decrease to the extent of about seven lakhs, owing principally to lessened exports of cotton which was not compensated for by the great diminution in grain. The number of arrivals of passengers by sea rose from 76,000 to 1,02,000, this being mainly due to the exodus from Bombay and Karachi to escape the plague. Some recent legislation in the Bombay Legislative Council was based on the knowledge that infanticide is practically a thing of the past in Gujerat, and, judging from the report before us, the same happy result of nineteenth century advancement seems to have been attained in the territories of his Highness Shri Khengarji. It is true that three cases of suspicious death were brought to notice, but the enquires made regarding them lead to the conclusion that no criminal offence had been committed. However, precautions are taken. With a paternal oversight of the affairs of its subjects that would be greatly resented in British territories, the State directly intervenes in the matrimonial market, and mainly through its agency girls who had passed what is regarded as the marriageable age—fourteen,—became brides to the number of 96. The methods of persuasion adopted to induce their husbands to act contrary to their traditional prejudices is not indicated in the report, but the success of the Durbar as a matrimonial agency is all the more noteworthy since the market is always depressed in the year in which Sinhast occurs. The transition is easy from this subject to that of the betrothal of his Highness the Rao's daughter, Princess Kesaba, with H. H. the Maha Rao Saheb of Kotah in the month of May 1896. The marriage was fixed for December 5th, but owing to bereavement in the family of the Rao, it was postponed until last April. The Ruler of Kotah had a double blessing during that month—not only did the daughter of one of the most enlightened Princes of Western India become his wife; he also received a large addition to his territories by the restoration to them of the extensive areas which in earlier days had come into possession of the predecessors of the deposed Jhallawar Chief.

A less satisfactory feature of the domestic history of the year was the continuance of the interminable dispute with Morvi. Mr. Kennedy's enquiry into the conflicting claims of the two principalities was completed so far as the recording of evidence was concerned, and then adjourned for the presentation of written arguments by the parties—arguments which are understood to be of a most voluminous kind. Men of utititilarian sentiments may ask whether the comparatively small questions of jurisdiction involved are worth the money spent upon the enquiry. But in these days, when the tendency seems to be towards curtailing the privileges of Native States in first one direction and then another, there can be no ground for surprise that the Chiefs of Cutch and Morvi should leave no stone unturned to secure their respective rights. It is the principal involved, rather than the value of the disputed area, which has led to so resolute a crossing of swords. Mr. Kennedy is eminently fitted for the arbitration of the complicated dispute, and it may be hoped that his award will be cheerfully accepted by the side that loses the day, whichever it may be. The troubles of the Cutch Durbar are not confined to litigation with a neighbour, for the Bhayad Jagirdars of the State frequently give cause for complaint in one direction or another. The disbursements of many of them on public conservancy were greatly in excess of their receipts, and the Dewan is anxious to know how the balance on the wrong side is met. In one case, however, the expenditure has for two successive years been shown as exactly the same as the receipts. Not unnaturally, Mr. Motilal Lalbhai regards this fine balancing of accounts as "somewhat strange." A noticeable feature of the report is the intimation that a revised Penal Code and a revised Code of Criminal Procedure are to be introduced into Cutch. Judging from the figures given in the report—unaccompanied, however, by a comparision with those of the previous year—the administration of criminal justice was satisfactory, though the percentage of arrested persons discharged without trial is rather too large to justify the belief that due enquiry is made in all cases before arrests are effected. There are now seven municipalities in the State, one of them being so small that only Rs. 263 was spent during the year. Would not the local board system of grouped townships and villages be more suitable to the present stage of development of so small a town? But these and other minor criticisms do not take away from the administration of his Highness the Rao the praise to which it is entitled as a progressive and enlightened one.

THE preparation of draft estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1898-99, is now being proceeded with by the Accountant Generals of the respective provinces, and their submission to the Government of India, a week or two hence, will enable the Finance Minister to form a rough idea as to the revenue obtainable during next year. The figures will of course, undergo revision again and again before being utilised for the preparation of the Budget statement, next March. In regard to our own Presidency the difficulty of forming an approximate estimate is considerably enhanced by the uncertainties attaching to the plague, still unhappily rife in large areas. As we pointed out yesterday, if there is a recurrence of the epidemic in Bombay the foreign trade of the Port must greatly suffer, and this will affect Customs receipts as well as many other heads of revenue. Apart from the plague, the situation is promising enough. In a few weeks the famine will be at an end. The direct expenditure upon it during last year was about 33 lakhs, while the final estimate for this year is 75 lakhs, so that altogether some 108 lakhs will have been expended by the State in the relief of destitution in the Bombay Presidency since October of last year. By the end of this month the land revenue will commence to come in, and it is satisfactory to find that the final estimates are better to the extent of 17 lakhs than those mentioned by Mr. Nugent when he presented his Budget statement last August. It may be that this estimate, based on the reports received from the districts, is too liberal, including as it does most of the "suspended" collections of last season. But the crops are excellent, and as the original estimate was based on the supposition that they would only be moderately good, there can be no doubt that the figures given in the Financial Statement, three months ago, will be exceeded. One reason for anticipating this is that the quantity of land that has gone out of cultivation, consequent upon the famine, is smaller than the experience of twenty years ago led the Finance Department to anticipate. No doubt, the abolition of the long distance test, while it may have made deception on the part of applicants for relief less difficult, has been the chief means of effecting this desirable change.

The flotsam and jetsam of homeless wanderers after the great Famine of the seventies, was undoubtedly larger than it now is, the disintegration of the villages having, during the expiring visitation, been prevented by the existence of relief camps as near to populous village areas as circumstances would permit. Amongst other items of revenue that are showing very satisfactory results, mention may be made of opium, in which there is a marked increase over the figures of a year ago, this being principally due to a reduction to the extent of Rs. 100 of the heavy duty which was pressing so injuriously upon a trade now hampered by competition with the indigenous opium of China. The expenditure upon plague operations is mainly borne by the local anthorities of the towns where it is epidemic, and therefore this item does not loom so large in the provincial account as might be supposed. In many instances advances have been made to the Municipalities to meet heavy and sudden expenditure on this head, but it is understood that in almost all cases these grants (including one of two lakhs to the city of Poona) will be recovered. It is understood that the Government of India, having borne practically the whole of the cost of the Famine, is desirous that the Municipalities should be regarded as mainly responsible for the expenditure incurred in the first instance by Government on their behalf in the fight against plague. This is not to be wondered at, for the Imperial Exchequer can ill spare any subvention for the purpose under existing circumstances. The Treasury balances at the end of October amounted to just over eight crores, as compared with nine crores and three-quarters at the same date last year, and eleven and a-quarter in 1895. The difference is in reality much greater than these figures would seem to indicate. For a proper comparison the four and a-half crores of deferred Council Bills and the crore of bills remitted to India a few weeks ago, should be deducted from this year's total. The position of the Government balance is then seen to be seven and a-quarter crores of rupees worse than was the case last year at this time when the famine was already greatly diminishing revenue and imposing heavy burdens on the State. Under these circumstances and in view of the heavy drain of treasure still being spent on the Frontier, the opinion is prevalent in business circles that both a sterling loan and a rupee loan will be raised in the course of the next few months.

WE would commend to the notice of regimental periodicals and journals the official statements of unclaimed sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, and kindred institutions, which are frequently published in the columns of the *Gazette of India*. Hidden away in the back pages of the official organ, which not one soldier in a thousand ever sees, it is not likely that their children are ever likely to learn of the round little sums their fathers put by for them during their service in India. There are doubtless many who would be glad of the little windfall which would certainly come to them did they but know of its existence and were they able to prove their identity. The latter need not be a matter of much difficulty or expense, and though the Military Accounts Department does its best to reach the intended parties, its best does not mean very much. Fifty-one of the sums were deposited fifty-five years ago, and it may be that the progeny of those provident soldiers—now growing old themselves, have the means of keeping out of the workhouse could they but secure money which really belongs to them, and is lying idle in the hands of Government. The newly published Bengal return, which excludes the amounts due to minors who have not yet attained the age of twenty-one, acknowledges holding twelve thousand rupees or thereabouts belonging to soldiers' children. Third item on the list, for example, records the fact that Rs. 828 is due to Elizabeth Smith, the daughter of Sergeant Henry Smith, whose deposit dates from prior to 1842—fifty-five pounds would probably make an unhappy woman happy to-day. Or if perchance she married a well-to-do man and has an abundance of this world's goods she could do more good with it by handing it over to an orphanage than it can do by accumulating where it is. There is another tidy little sum of Rs. 589 due to James Gordon, son of James Gordon, of the 59th Foot, and a third item of Rs. 958 due to John and George, sons of a former Sub-Conductor McCoy. Rs. 310—roughly twenty pounds—can be claimed by Elizabeth and Martha South, daughters of Sergeant John South. Rs. 711 is due to Thomas Pierce, son of a Quartermaster-Sergeant of the 20th Native Infantry; Rs. 200 to George, son of Private Andrews, of the 44th Foot. Rs. 204 lies to be divided between Sophia, Thomas, and Elizabeth Wilson, the children of a soldier, whose rank and regiment are unfortunately not recorded. Rs. 232 belongs to Henry and James Meaney, sons of a Sergeant-Major of Horse Artillery. Rs. 206 to William, son of Bombardier Robert Galway, of the Bengal Artillery; Rs. 283 to Mary Franks, daughter of a Bazaar Sergeant; Rs. 209 to William Edward, son of Sergeant Edward Earle, of the Calcutta Town Guard; and last, as well as one of quite recent deposit, a sum of Rs. 186 due to Patrick, son of Drummer M. Hyland, of the 2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. There are numerous other sums ranging from one or two to ten or twenty pounds which, if in the hands of their rightful owners, might be the means of setting a falling man on his feet again, and putting in the way of many a woman the means of making an honest livelihood where now she may find her way strewn with temptations bred by poverty and hunger.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden, at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST will arrive in Bombay at 7-30 p.m. (Railway Time) from Mahableshwar on Saturday, the 20th instant, and will proceed on tour in Kathiawar from the Grant Road Railway station at 9-35 p.m. (Railway Time) on Tuesday next.

WE are authorised to contradict the rumour that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey will succeed Sir John Edge as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court on the retirement of the latter.

THE appeal in the case of the *Pratoda* newspaper will be heard to-morrow before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appears for the Crown, while Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Choubal and Mr. Bhat, will represent the accused.

MR. ASQUITH has accepted a retainer to appear in support of the application about to be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the recent conviction of Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak, for sedition. The services of Mr. J. D. Mayne (formerly Advocate General in Madras) and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengalee barrister of Calc

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURCO-GREEK BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Owing to the winter, the Turco-Greek Boundary Commission has been adjourned until the spring.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AT BRISTOL.

NO PALTERING WITH SOCIALISM.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach speaking at Bristol referred to the Engineers' strike, and said he hoped there was some prospect of a settlement. He, however, feared the leaders were men heedless of the ruin to trade provided they got ideal hours and wages.

He trusted there would be no paltering with the new Socialism which would mean ruin to the country worse than war and pestilence, and confessed he felt alarmed when he found Mr. Morley talking of Parliament compelling employers to grant an eight hours' day.

SUPPOSED FANCO-RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM.

STARTLING IF TRUE.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent states that Prince Henry of Orleans is busy preparing an expedition, which will include a corps of Hausa veterans from West Africa, with the object of assisting Colonel Leontieff to forestall the Sirdar Kitchner and occupy Khartoum and all the territories thence to the Victoria Nyanza, on behalf of Abyssinia. The expedition will leave Marseilles in December.

Colonel Leontieff will pay King Menelik ten per cent. of the receipts of the new Provinces.

MR. TILAK'S APPEAL.

Mr. Tilak's application for leave to appeal will be heard before the Privy Council on the 19th instant. Mr. Asquith will represent Mr. Tilak.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the cricket match between New South Wales and Stoddart's team, the former made 311 in the first innings, and Stoddart's team 335.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. steamer s. s. India, with mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

NUMBER OF FRESH CASES INCREASING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 15.

There were 73 new cases and 38 deaths recorded in the city, to-day, of which 12 occurred in Sukerwar Peith, 12 in Sudasiv Peith, and 6 each in Raviwar, Shanwar, and Kasba Peiths; in the cantonment 16 cases and 14 deaths; and in the district 19 cases and 16 deaths.

The total mortality in the city was 51.

The total number of cases up to date amount to 3,958, and deaths 2,933.

In the General Plague Hospital 52 were admitted and 34 died, leaving 474 under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 11 were admitted, and 8 discharged cured; and in the Hindu 18 were admitted, one died, and 11 discharged cured.

FOUR NEW EUROPEAN CASES.

Four new European patients are admitted in the Sassoon Hospital, namely:—Mr. Hammes, a photographer, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Cairnes, Constable of the Punitive Police Force, and the child of Dr. Wright.

QUARANTINE AT NASSIK.

Eight days' quarantine will be imposed on all persons arriving at Nassik by the Igatpuri and Chandwad Roads.

REMOVING A PLAGUE PATIENT.

A native goldsmith was found removing a patient from the city and the cantonment. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three days' hard labour.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

Plague is also reported to have broken out at Kazipura, Kattada, and Khadkhalli, divisions of Nassik.

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER MACLEAN.

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The death is reported of Superintending Engineer Maclean, P. W. D., which occurred very suddenly at Delhi, yesterday.

Deceased was to have succeeded Colonel Jacob as head of the Punjab Irrigation, on the latter's promotion to be Secretary to the Punjab Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Marindin, 'Royal Highlanders,' and Captain Bouinois, R.A., are gazetted Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, vice Brooke and Lyon, vacated.

Major Scott Moncrieff, Middlesex Regiment, officiates as A.A.-G., District Staff Bengal Command, vice Colonel Orsgie, officiating as A. A.-G., Army Head-quarters

Major Gosan, Norfolk Regiment, officiates as Station Staff Officer, Bengal Command, vice Captain Bailey, officiating as D. A. A.-G., Presidency District.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Palawan left here on Thursday for Aden.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan left here at 9 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Wednesday next at noon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.

Mail steamer China, from Australia, arrived.

HONGKONG, Nov. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sunda left here, this afternoon for London direct.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Yarra arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 a.m., was allowed "libre pratique at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cents. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	1032
3½ per cents. Sterling Loans	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	83
Bar Silver	30 5-8

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

SKIRMISH AT MASTURA.

TWO OFFICERS WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAIDAN, Nov. 14.

Yesterday a foraging party from Mastura encountered the enemy. A sharp skirmish took place when Captain Bowman, of the Derbyshire Regiment, was severely wounded, and Major Money, of the 18th Lancers, slightly; four rank-and-file also wounded.

The enemy is believed to have lost considerably.

NEWS FROM THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

GENERAL KEMPSTER AT WORK.

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

Reports from the Peshawar Column state, according to information, received on the Bara Sidi from Tirah, the enemy opposed to us in fighting on the Saran Sur consisted of Zakkakhels, Kamrai Sipah, and Akakhels, who lost fifty killed and eighty wounded.

General Kempster marched, on Friday, at the head of his Brigade for Waran Valley, and crossed the Iseri Kandan ridge without opposition, and the same afternoon camped in the Waran Valley, near Sherkhel.

Yesterday he was engaged collecting supplies from villages in the neighbourhood and destroying the house of the Molla Sayed Akbar, who has been at the root of the whole trouble with the Afridis.

Sherkhel is about fifteen miles from General Lockhart's Camp in the direction of Bara. The intention therefore probably is to commence co-operating with the Peshawar Column.

FORAGING IN THE MASTURA VALLEY.

SHARP ATTACK ON THE PARTY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Mardan, 14th November, states:—General Hart had sent out a foraging party in Mastura Valley yesterday with a troop of the 18th Bengal Lancers, one Company each of the Derbys, Devons, and Jhind Infantry, and two Companies, 2-1st Gurkhas as covering party. The enemy attacked in force, and Major G. A. Money, 18th Bengal Lancers, was slightly wounded; and Captain H. J. Bowman, Derbyshire Regiment, severely, but not dangerously wounded; besides whom 5 men were also wounded. Colonel T. L. Smith Dorrien, of the Derbyshire Regiment, was in command, and repulsed the attack. It was supposed that the Orakzais were inclined to make terms. Mr. Donald, the Political Officer, has gone to Mastura, to investigate the cause of this attack and its issue on political matters.

General Kempster's Brigade met with little or no opposition in Warran Country and Kandao Pass, forage being purchased from the Ali Khels there. The 4th Brigade was out foraging to-day, forage being bought from the Kambar Khels.

Wire was again cut last night, as has been the case ever since it was laid down.

FROM SHINAWARI TO MASTURA.

A telegram, dated Shinawari, 14th November, says:—Sir Power Palmer returned to Shinawari to-day. The camel transport is working very well from Shinawari to Mastura which is the end of the communications, and is supposed to be taken on from there to Maidan by the divisional transport. The road is now very good all the way, and that over Chagru Kotal has been much widened. The road over the Sampagha is an exceptionally good one, being very well aligned. Colonel R. K. Ridgeway, V.C., Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division, who arrived to-day, has been ill for some time, and has at length been obliged to return. Captain E. L. Sullivan, 36th Sikhs, has been wounded in the wrist, and Colonel Sir Charles Leslie, 2-4th Gurkhas, who is returning to India owing to illness, have also arrived. It is rumoured that there is a gathering of three or four hundred Orakzai in the hills above Ibrahimzai, and that their intention is to inflict loss on Government property on the road.

THE MAD KAFIR.

Camp Bara, 13th November.—It has been ascertained that there is no truth in the report that the Mad Kafir of Swat is now in the Khyber. A telegram has been received here that General Kempster's Brigade is to proceed to-day from Maidan to the Waran Valley, and is warning us to look out for helio communication from the higher peaks surrounding the Valley. General Sir George Wolseley visited the Camp on the 11th instant, and left the same evening.

THE DARWESH KHELS MEDITATING SUBMISSION.

Ismail Khel, 12th November.—The Kazha Column marched here to-day. Major-General Corrie Bird has joined it. A representative Jirgah of the Darwesh Khel tribes has gone to interview the Mada Khels, who are encamped some ten miles higher up this Valley and inside our own border. It appears that they only want a little persuasion to make up their minds to come in and submit.

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAPPA, Nov. 8.

Two days ago I wrote to you from Maidan, and here I am at Karappa, two long marches from the Head-Quarters of the two Divisions. Such, indeed, is a soldier's lot. He never knows where he may spend his next day, so many things have to be done. And an officer must superintend everything that goes on. Convoys wend their way daily from Karappa to Maidan. These must be escorted, an officer must be with the escort. In fact, the uncertainty of what to-morrow's duty will be, adds excitement to an already eventful and exciting time.

On the night of the 6th there was heavy firing into Camp. It commenced at sunset, the tribesmen making attacks on the outlying night picquets, as they left Camp to take up their positions. The picquets drove them back, and all was quiet for a time, when from three sides, evidently prearranged, a hot fire came pouring into Camp.

I left Maidan, early on 7th (Sunday morning), but heard that Lieutenant Giffard, of the Northamptons, had been killed, and another officer in the Sikh Regiment wounded. As I am not quite certain of his name, I will not mention it for fear of making a mistake, and causing anxiety. Casualties occurred among mules and drabies to a certain extent, and, I am afraid, casualties must have occurred among soldiers and sepoys also. I don't know anything so objectionable as this sniping at night time. The enemy have all the fun, and I can imagine them taking a diabolical delight in firing into a Camp full of lights, men cooking their meals, officers at the mess tables and camp-fires round which men are warming themselves and talking over the events of the day, and the probable moves of the force. The first few rounds fired into Camp makes a wonderful and sudden change. Lights and fires are put out, a quietness rests over the whole Camp. Not a word is spoken. Only the reports of the snipers' rifles, and an occasional volley from our men disturb the stillness of the night. On the night of the 6th a party of the Sikhs went out to stalk these night demons, and drove them off, all firing ceasing about ten o'clock, after which not a shot was heard. In a lull in the firing about eight o'clock, I shouted for my warm "toddy," preparatory to turning in for the night, and I saw a form on all fours approaching me at a great rate. This was my faithful attendant, crawling along and conveying a hot kettle along as best he could. I never thought it was possible to proceed at such a rate

ON ALL FOURS.

It is wonderful how quickly a man can crawl when bullets are whizzing over his head, and shelter not far off. That same night some shots went all round the mess table of a certain very distinguished regiment; so many came that it was evident that the enemy were aiming at them, and had carefully marked down their whereabouts in the day-time. The lights were soon put out, and officers made their way on all fours to the trenches where their men were all ready, and poured in a heavy volley or two, that must have taken effect, as it silenced the firing from that particular quarter the remainder of the night. One of these officers was describing the scene as most amusing, and described it as a stampede of wild animals from the mess table to the trenches, where they were soon busy directing the fire of their men, and, as I have said before, the fire was very effective. Drabies (mule attendants) and Kharwars (Hospital attendants) are the only people who do not take the trouble to entrench themselves as a protection against these nightly attacks, and it is little use expostulating with them as they in answer only say "Sahib, we don't come to fight, and we don't want to fight. Our work is to take care of our mules.—If bullets come in our direction it is our kismet, *kam kya karenge*—a most stoical way of looking at things. It really is a wonderful thing that Government can manage to get so many and such good men to enlist as drabies and hospital attendants. Their lot in these times is certainly not an easy one, more kicks than halfpence as the saying goes. They have nothing to protect themselves with against any stray tribesman, even had they anything they would not use it. You might give them anything from a sword to a machine gun, and their one object would be to

GET RID OF IT AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

I must say I admire them very much, and they must be hardy fellows to keep fit, and do all the hard work that is required of them with climate and other things against them. They are all as willing as possible and take the greatest care of their animals, whom they address as their children. Coming down the Arhanga Pass, yesterday, I passed a Commissariat godown, loaded on small donkeys, with one attendant to about twenty animals. Coming round a corner of one of the zig zags, one poor little beast was crowded out and pushed over the path; it was very precipitous, and the little beast went head over heels, accelerating his pace till he reached the bottom. I thought he must be killed before he reached half-way, but when he reached the bottom he was only stunned for a couple of minutes, shook himself, and the next thing I saw was his attendant flinging his arm round this wretched donkey and weeping like a child. I really believe it is no exaggeration to say that these wild dirty looking men take more care of their animals than they do of themselves.

There is a great difference between the temperature of this Camp and Maidan. They have not had any ice here yet, while the ice on our water at Maidan grows thicker and thicker every night. There are all manner of wild rumours at Maidan as to the probable future movements of General Sir W. Lockhart and his force. But I don't think anything is known for certain; reports that one Division is going to winter in Tirah, while the other keeps open lines of communications. This is, of course, on the supposition that the Afridis refuse to come to terms; other rumours that we shall destroy everything in the length and breadth of the Afridi territory and then return to India. But these are only wild rumours, the result perhaps of some hint from the Head-quarter Staff, but generally the pure invention of some one least likely to know any future plans. From all reports

WINTER QUARTERS IN TIRAH

would be far from pleasant, and, of course, feeding the garrison would be a matter of the greatest difficulty, with the passes snowed up and the river beds swollen with the melting snows, making the small streams that now flow some inches deep, a few yards wide into a large impassable mountain torrent. Up to a couple of days ago, the Afridis had not apparently the slightest intention of listening to any terms. Foraging parties daily going out for grain and fodder from Camp Maidan always encountered small parties of the enemy, who did their best to make things lively for them, while they were collecting their grain, etc. The telegraph wire has been cut daily, and whether these are only Afridi "budmashes," aloof from the regular Afridi lashkar, or whether they are the outposts of the Afridis, told off to annoy us as much as possible, and gain information of our numbers and movements, it is hard to ascertain. We shall all be pleased when a forward move is made, and when we know for certain what the Afridis really mean to do. Reports reach us that every day they are proceeding across the Border taking their women and children and driving large flocks of cattle. An old pensioned native officer living close to their Camp in his small tower tells us that his tribe (he is an Afridi himself) are starving on the hills, that their supply of ammunition is getting small, and that, he thinks, they are bound to come to terms very soon. He is a fine old fellow, and complains that even his house was looted before his eyes, and that too by his old regiment. He is living in this Valley, and says he will have to explain his absence from the Afridi lashkar when the war is over. He meditates returning to India for a little while till affairs are settled again. He numbers the Afridi tribe as about from fifteen to sixteen thousand fighting men, but, in common with most natives, is very vague in his idea of numbers and distances, and is willing to agree to any suggestion of the Sahib as to the probable numbers of the enemy or to the distance of any town from Maidan—"between twenty and fifty miles" is slightly vague. On leaving Mastura Camp, this morning, a great deal of firing was heard, and I believe that the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, surprised a good many of the enemy and captured several rifles, but this is only hearsay.

If it is considered necessary to throw a column into the Bazar Valley, when the operations against the Afridis are further developed, the best route from Jamrud is that by the Chura Kandeo, which was followed by General Maude in December 1878. A short march would be made up the Khyber, past Fort Maude, to Lalachina some distance short of Ali Masjid. The road from Lalachina leads south-westwards until the village of Chura is reached, which is inhabited by Mullikin Khels. This would be the first march from the starting point in the Kyber, and it would place the column within eight miles of China, the principal village of the Bazar Valley. The Sisobi Pass leading into Afghan country, lies four miles due north of China. It is this pass which the Afridis would have to use if they determined to retreat in the direction of Dakka. The Peshawar column, under General Hammond, can at any moment be diverted from Bara to Jamrud and so march to Lalachina and thence into the Bazar Valley, but it is not clear yet what line of advance will be adopted. If troops and transport were available, columns could be sent both into the Bara and Bazar valleys, and a ring would thus be formed round the Afridis as Sir William Lockhart's two divisions moved down from Tirah. A Calcutta paper has been repeatedly urging an advance from Ali Masjid by the Alachi route, but there is no occasion whatever to use this, as the Chura Kandao is much easier and can be readily reached from Jamrud. The Alachi route is difficult even for mules; whereas from Lalachina the road is practicable for camels and even for elephants, as General Maude proved. There is another route from Jamrud by the Khyber stream, past the Kuki Khel villages of Kadam and Gagrai: this leads past Taoda Mela to the Chura Kandao. In short, if the Bazar Valley has to be occupied, two routes can be used which will admit of camel transport being taken.—*Pioneer.*

The following appointments are gazetted to the Tirah Expeditionary Force:—Captain Peach, 3rd Madras Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major General Symons, vice Captain Badcock wounded; Captain Swanston, 18th Bengal Lancers, to be D. A. Q.M. G. with Sir William Lockhart's headquarters; Lieutenant Northey, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Assistant Superintendent Army Signalling, on the line of communications.

A Kohat correspondent writes:—When Sir William Lockhart moved his camp to Karappa, with the object of making his dispositions for the attack on Dargai and the Chagru defile, a curious incident occurred which goes to show that even in these prosaic days the element of romance is not entirely absent in war. On the eve of the great fight for the Dargai ridge, five strange figures were seen approaching the camp with a signalling flag. On the officer on duty at the outpost examining the group with a field glass, he was astonished to find that the man with the flag was signalling a regular message in the Morse Code—"We are friends." Upon this being understood and acknowledged, the flag bearer signalled again—"We want to come into camp as we are your friends." The order was then given to come in, but they were met half way by the guard and blindfolded, and taken before Sir William Lockhart. On being questioned, it was discovered that one was a pensioned subadar, three others were also retired native officers of lower rank, and the other a private on furlough, all from Punjabi regiments. Their story was to the effect that they did not wish to fight against the British, and were anxious to prove their loyality by surrendering themselves and offering their services to the British General. Orders were given to institute a strict enquiry into their case, and for the men to be carefully guarded meanwhile. The general opinion in the camp was against placing any faith in their professions of loyalty, as if they really wished to take no part against us they had ample time before the advance to Karapa was made to come in with their story. As it was, there was room for suspicion as to the motive for their surrender at a time when an important engagement was imminent.

AN APPLICATION FOR ENHANCEMENT OF FINE REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

To-day, at the Chief Court of Lahore, the Judges refused an application made by the Government Advocate, at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, for an enhancement of a fine of Rs. 50 passed by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore on an European, named Kelly, employed at the Railway, who was charged with causing the death of a Native.

The Government instructions, which were read in the court by the Advocate, were that the fine was inadequate, and that it was necessary to emphasise the heinousness of violent assaults by Europeans on natives.

The Judges in deciding the case declined to hear the defence, saying the fine of Rs. 50 was adequate. The deceased man was horribly diseased, and medical evidence showed that no blow had been struck.

ILLNESS OF THE MAHARAJA OF FARIDKOT.

The Maharaja of Faridkot is dangerously ill, and the Crown Prince, who was at Jullander, was hastily summoned by the Dewan, and has arrived in Faridkot.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

SUBMISSION OF THE MADDA KHELS.

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

There is no truth in the report that the Mad Fakir is in the vicinity of the Khyber.

The Third Brigade, under General Kempster, was expected to be in the Waran Valley, to-day, and was to try to get in communication by helio with the Bara Column. Bara has not seen their helio yet, possibly owing to the thick haze on the hills.

The whole of the Madda Khels came in yesterday to General Bird, among them four of the seventeen prescribed leaders. The remaining leaders were coming in, but have to return to Afghan territory to obtain the release of their families.

General Bird returns to-day to Datta Khel, and General Egerton proceeds with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders en route to Boya.

The 6th Bengal Infantry are returning to India on account of ill-health.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. India, expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday:—

Addis, Mr R B
Allen, Miss
Adamson, Miss
Alexander, Capt F
Annesley, 2nd Lieut
Ashton, Mrs, child and infant
Aquile, Mr and Mrs
Argus, Miss
Anderson, Mr
Andrew, Mr C
Ashlie, Miss
Apcar, Mr
Allen Mr C. H.
Boddam, Mrs
Bolton, Mr and Mrs
Boulton, Mr A C
Becker, Miss
Brunton, Mrs Forrest
Bennett, Mr and Mrs
Boyle, Mr
Brown, Mr
Browne, Lieut
Bateman, Mrs Jones
Barker, Mr and Mrs
Butterfield, Mr and Mrs
Broucke, Miss
Bradley, Miss
Brown, Miss
Bartlett, Mr J M
Buckpitt, Mr
Barnett, Mr G
Bagie, Mr
Bonniton, Miss
Bennett, Mrs and Miss
Branson, Mrs R
Burn, Mr F
Butler, Mrs H
Bruce, Mr and Mrs
Bonnel, Surg Capt
Bride, Miss
Blackburn, Lieut
Burnaby, Mrs and infant
Crofton, Mr C P
Copeland, Mrs
Campbell, Mr
Congdon, Mr and Mrs
Chattergee, Mr
Coates, Miss
Chillot, Mr
Canusac, Mrs and child
Compertz, Rev J F
Cavendish, Mrs and 2 infants
Campbell, Mrs and child
Cassere, Mr
Crassell, Lieut
Clowes, Mr T
Calcutta, Bishop, of
Caven lish, Master
Christie, Col
Cambridge, Mr
Colvin, Hon H
Cherry, Mr J
Coulter, Dr and Mrs
Cassels, Mr
Cole, Mrs
Claridge, Mr
Chatterton, Mr
Craig, Mr and Mrs
Daly, Mr G
Dobury, Mr G R
Dobie Mrs
Dewar, Mr Francis
Deane, Mr, Mrs, child and two infants
Dawson, Mr C P
Darris, Miss
Ellis, Miss
Eccles, Mr and Mrs
Elliot, Mrs
Edmunds, Miss
Evans, Mr
Eales, Mrs
Emmanuel, Mr and Mrs
Edwards Miss
Ezekiel, Mr J. S.
Elsworthy, Mr W.
Elworthy, Two Misses
Emery, Mr
Fernandez, Mr and Mrs
Fry, Miss
Forbes, Mr and Mrs
Finlay, Mr John
Fraser, Mrs
Frances Mr
Fraser, Miss
French, Mr L
Flowker, Mr
Forrest, Surg Capt
Frances, Miss
Farrer, Miss
Gardner, Miss
Garrett, Mr A J
Geffart, Miss
Goanan, Miss
Glover, Mr
Gall, Miss
Gillespie, Mr and Mrs
Grant, Mr and Mrs M
Gore, Mrs
Guise, Mr R
Gordon, Capt R
Green, Mr and Mrs E F
Green, Mrs and 2 children
Gunder, Mr K J
Gunder, Mr A J
Gillan, Lieut
Henderson, Mr G
Horgrave, Mr H
Hutchinson, Surg Maj
Henderson, Miss
Hankin, Mr
Hallum, Mr
Hamilton, Miss
Hemingue, Mr
Harcourt, Mr
Hegan, Mrs and two infants
Heaton, Miss
Hadden, Miss
Hay, Mr
Horbury, Mr and Mrs
Henderern, Capt
Hassey, Mr
Hole, Mr H A
Heywood, Mr W B
Hall, Surg-Lieutt
Hochstrasser, Miss
Hulbert, Miss
Henderson, Mr James
Hannan, Mrs
Hay Miss
Hartley, Mr W
Harris, Capt Surg
Heymen, Mrs and infant
Hudson, Mr Mrs and Miss
Inglis, Mrs
Irving, Miss
Jowers, Mr H
Jackson, Mr J A
Jackson, Col D
Jacob, Miss
John, Mrs and two Misses
John, Mr and Mrs E
Kohewick, Miss H
Kemble, Mr
Kilburn, Mr, Mrs and two infants
King, Mr N O
Keene, Mrs
Lyon, Mr S
Lecon Conyngham, Vet Surg
Lund, Miss
LeMarchand, Mr
Logie, Mr
Logan, Mr A
Lane, Miss Moore
Leonesden, Mr
Lock, Capt
Logan, Lieut
Longman, Mr
Lees, Mr R G
Learoyd, Mr H B
McCuffie, Mr D
Mockintosh, Mr
Marrett, Maj and Mrs
Mitchell, Miss
McKinson, Miss
Moore, Rev
Moore, Miss
Magrath, Mrs
Mclaughlin, Dr
Meyer, Mr
McMunn, Lieut
Mackie, Mr and Mrs
MacEwan, Dr
Mason, Mr D
Muirhead, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Marshall, Mr F J
Meyers, Mr C F and Mrs
Meyerstein, Mr
Main, Mrs
Mountney, Mr
Moore, Mr Lewis
Mitchell, Mrs B
Maynard, Mr and Mrs
Moore, Miss Violet
Moore, Mr P
Meiklejohn, Mrs
Meyer, Mr
Marshall, Mr
Mossardi, Mr and Mrs
Maitland, Mrs and child
Maloney, Mr H J
Moscardi, Mr
Maurice, Surg Lieut
Magarri, Surg Maj
Morgan, 2nd Lieut
Mitchell, Rev and Mrs
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Mitchell, Mrs
Newbiggin, Mrs
Neale, Mr J K
Newbiggin, Lt Col
Orrell, Mr W
Oakley, Mrs
O'Donnell, Mr S
O'Bryen, Mr R
O'Donoghue, Miss J
Purefoy, Mr W B
Parvenez, Mr W
Pipon, Mr
Paul, Major E T
Potter, Mr T, and son
Paul, Mr A S
Palconer, Rev C
Pope, Mr A
Perman, Mr and Miss
Prophit, Mr and Miss
Pugh, Mr and Mrs
Parsons, Miss
Pallen, Vety, Surg
Pullvan, Mr W
Parrott, Mrs
Penderson, Miss
Poynting, Mr J
Plunket, Miss
Purefoy, Mrs B
Pemberton, Rev and Mrs
Pisson, Mr W
Poster, Mrs Violet
Peacock, Mr J C
Parsons, Miss
Pitt, Mr A and child
Ryves, Maj J R
Ross, Mr W C
Russell, Major B
Reach, Mr
Read, Mr
Rennick, Mr
Roe, Mr J
Roe, Miss
Reynolds, Mr and Mrs
Rushton, Mr H G
Reynolds, Miss and two infants
Remington, Mr
Saubolis, Mr P
Stewart, Mr and Mrs
Samuel, Mr
Satow, Miss
Spratt Major,
Stevens, Miss
Simmons, Mr and Mrs
Smetham, Mr, Mrs and infant
Semley, Mr, Mrs and two infants
Sutherland, Mr
Steckley, 2nd Lieut
Scott, Col, Mrs and child
Smith, Mr A
Smith, Mr H N
Shaw, Mrs
Sibbald, Mr C G
Schuland, Mr A
Stuart, Mr J
Shanvan, Mr and Mrs
Sandon, Mr
Thomas, Mr T S
Thornhil, Mr C B
Tunnis, Lieut
Tyrrell, Miss
Thorndike, Mr and Mrs
Thorndike, Miss S
Townsend, Mr, Mrs & child
Trotter, Mr N M
Thompson, Mr
Thomas, Mr J P
Vincent, Mrs
Vincent, Miss
Veasey, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Wilson, Mr and Miss
Waite, Miss
Webster, Mr A T
Wilkinson, Miss
Watson, Mrs
Williams, Mr K
Walker, Miss
Walker, Mr and Miss
White, Mr H B
Whit, Mr
West, Mrs, 2 children
Wheeler, Mr E
Woods, Mr A M
Wilkinson, Mr
Westoman, Lieut
Woods, Mr
Walker, Mrs T
Wade, Rev and Mrs
Wake, Miss
Whitehead, Mr and Mrs
White, Mr and Mrs
Wilson, Mr Thomas
Whyte, Mrs
White, Mrs Douglas
Wagg, Mrs Stone
Witham, Dr, Mr and child
Wright, Mr P L
Wood, Maj
Wilson, Mr H
Young, Miss M

SIMLA AND THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Simla is empty, in spite of the fact that the Government of India, in its integral, corporate form, remains in it. You ride up through the Mall at mid-day in a sunny silence, there is nothing on it but the shadows of the trees. Your pony shies at a sweeper's basket, or an empty kerosine tin, because it is so conspicuous that a wild beast is probably lurking underneath. The shuttered shops present various legends, "Gone to Lahore," "Open at Umballa," a solitary rickshaw stands here and there before the few establishments that find it worth while to supply the wants of Simla between November and April. People are prominent that one does not remember seeing before, elderly ladies and nursemaids. Positively, in the region of the Chowra Maidan, a nursemaid is an event. The parish dogs fresh courage take, and slumber for uninterrupted hours in the warmest spots in the middle of the road. The snows begin to have an icy menace in them, they have suddenly materialized and come nearer, and the straggling forest lines and patches on the hills between stand out with curious distinctness. Their wandering ranks make one think of the forces on the frontier, defiling and massing. It is too cold to go to bed, and too cold to get up, and you resent the corpulence of the Khansamah, which makes so wide open a door necessary at dinner times. In the middle of the day there are a few warm hours, but it is not good to be abroad after five o'clock. Sohun Gol Beg, dealer in curios and the passementerie of Bokhara, ties his face up in a handkerchief, and sits at the door of his empty shop. The Government of India is also keeping open late and doing as little business, judging from the *Gazette*. Except in matters of transport and commissariat altogether, it must be better in the plains, but here we tarry till the end of the month, and blow our fingers.

It is wonderful how much more indifferent the flowers are. Hardly a rose-bush yet confesses that Christmas is so near, and the sun will still draw a fragrance at noon from the second blossoming of the woodbine on the porch. I suppose most of the bees have gone into winter quarters, but here and there a nasturtium still swings with the weight of some improvident fellow in a vast hurry to make up for lost time. Where they go in the winter I don't know, the wasps of course come into your bath-room. Why the bath-room in preference to the bottlekhana is difficult to see; the khansamah, with all his clothes on, would be much more suitably opposed to them, but wasps are like that, they never go where you would prefer to have them. Talking of insects it was a surprise to find that scorpions and centipedes were also among the delights of Simla, but they vanished long ago, with the rains.

There has been no very great movement in frontier affairs since my last letter, and talk up here chiefly turns on the individual casualties which have been so regrettably frequent amongst both officers and men during the past few days. It is bad enough to have one, who is near and dear to us, killed in fair fight, but for him to be cut off in Camp, as so many a promising soldier has been by a shot in the dark fired from behind a rock, where the sniper loves to lurk, is little else than foul murder. Small wonder then that we grow indignant, and that the youngster who is up for the vacation tends to talk wildly about the insufficiency of our methods, and the desirability of treating tribesmen more after their own ways. It has become quite clear in Tirah, as General Elles found it in the Mohmand country and Sir Bindon Blood at Nawagai, that no force which the border can produce is able to stand up against us on equal terms. The guerilla tactics, however, adopted are far more harassing in the long run, and the regret in connection with the Afridis is that they have known too well to attempt attack in sufficient numbers to enable anything like a decisive action to be fought. Meanwhile, the miserable story of isolated posts assaulted, and picquets cut off continues. Of the way the thirty-six gallant Kapurthala Sikhs fought to the last against the whole Champkanni lashkar, we have only as yet learnt the bare outlines by telegraph. Enough of the story, however, has transpired to leave, alas, no doubt of the nature of the tragedy which, while it is full of honour for the Sikh race, is one that fills every British soldier with regret and anger for brave lives uselessly wasted. So far as vengeance is concerned, there will be enough and to spare before long, and the picquet accounted for too many of the enemy before they were themselves borne down by numbers, to leave much of a triumph to the men who ultimately slew them. The accident, too, by which they came to be cut off from the main column was of a kind that no generalship could altogether guard against, and while all deplore the event few have the hardihood to go further and attempt criticism on the exceedingly slender data at present available.

A more pleasant subject of remark is the exploit of the Transport officer who, supported only by two Sowars, is reported to have pursued and recaptured fifty-two, out of a drove of fifty-four camels, carried off by the enemy the other day near Karappa. Everyone here would like to know his name, but on this point the report has been provokingly silent.

The death here, a few days since, of Surgeon-Captain Murray, Professor of Pathology at the Lahore Medical College, deprives the Punjab of a rising doctor who had already made a mark in the scientific world by his studies in bacteriology. He will be much missed by a wide circle of friends.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

A local correspondent writes:—Khandalla is at present enjoying the best of weather, the days being delightfully cool and the nights all that could be desired. The scenery around is magnificent, the grass on the hill-tops brownish and dry, and the hollows and the sides of the nullahs covered with the richest verdure, affording a sight which may be said to be quite unique in its character. Khandalla has always been known as a hot weather retreat and a hill station very near and convenient to the residents of Bombay and Poona districts, and those who have had opportunities of visiting this pretty little station will, I am sure, agree with me, when I say that for health and convenience Khandalla is decidedly one of the best and by far the most suitable for those who during these bad times might want to get away from the districts which are at the present time suffering from the terrible ravages of plague and cholera. The Military depot of Khandalla is this year under the command of Capt. Ward from Bombay, and the medical officer attached is Surg.-Capt. Hodgens, from Kamptee. They are both very amiable and sport loving gentlemen, and it is to be hoped that they will follow the footsteps of their predecessors, who were always to the fore in supporting any movement which may tend to give amusement to the visitors on the hill. Tennis at the Khandalla Hotel and picnics and tea parties given by the lovely folks in the adjacent woods and plateaus are the favourite pastimes of the day, and everything considered people living in Khandalla are much better off than those in many other places.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 4th November, and called at Calicut on the 12th instant, with the following details:—Surg.-Captain B.W. Longhurst, A. M. S.; Lieut J.W. Garwood, 2nd R. Scots; Captain G. H. S Browne, 2nd Suffolk; Captain W. F. Templar; R. I. Rus; Lieut C. E. Roiland, R. A.; Lieut J. F. Loder-Symonds, 2nd S. Stafford; 2 Warrant Officers, 2 wives and 2 children, 253 men, 5 women and 11 children, and 21 public and private followers. The Captain reports that the vessel passed an empty Musula boat not fit for towing in latitude 8°53 N., and longitude 75° 49s.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The first handicap races for yachts and ships' boats will be held on Saturday next, being open to all yachts and bona-fide ships, open boats sailing in Bombay harbour. Time of starting and the course will be notified later.

The Bank of England have recently issued a notice that no more applications would be received by them or their branches after the 15th of November next for specimens of the medals which are being struck by the Royal Mint in commemoration of the termination of the 60th year of her Majesty's reign. A similar date has been adopted for Scotland and Ireland.

LIFE IN MASHONALAND.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

VIEWS OF AN EX-RESIDENT.

The contradictory statements made from time to time in regard to affairs in Rhodesia, and the concealments to less than the disclosures in connection with the South African Parliamentary Committee, give great interest to the views of anyone who has lived in Mashonaland, and who has no object in keeping silent as to the things he has seen and heard. Such an one is Mr. A. T. Laing, a recent arrival in this city from South Africa, and the extracts we are able to give from a paper he read last week before a meeting of the Free Church Literary Society are certain to attract considerable attention. In the course of his essay, Mr. Laing said:—

Mashonaland has had so much said about it recently in the papers and elsewhere owing to the native rising, rinderpest, and various other evils that have disturbed that unfortunate country, that I think I can scarcely give any information about the place that is not already well-known to most people. I can only try and give a brief account of the native rising in which, unfortunately, I had a small share, and which ruined nearly every mining man and trader in the country. It is difficult to state the true reason for the outbreak, as various authorities give so many different reasons. In my opinion, the general brutality of the settlers towards the natives, and the careless and money grabbing government of the Chartered Company, who bled the natives severely in the form of hut tax, were the chief causes. After the first Matabele war, which was brought about owing to the Chartered Company exceeding the rights granted to it in Mashonaland by King Lobenguila, the natives being defeated and disheartened by the

servant of the company, I was obliged to join, but having my own tent and horses was allowed to form a mess of my own friends which made life much pleasanter than it would have been. For three weeks after this force, called A. B. and C. companies, Umtali Horse was formed. We were drilled continuously, and some of the men being Irish used to the saddle found their 10s. very hard-earned money indeed.

A SLAVE RAID.

The first use made of this troop was a sort of slave raid on a poor chief who was ordered to supply 400 boys for the Bara Railway, and would not do so. B troop was sent off with a seven-pounder gun, and from this time until five months later not one of us ever slept on a bed, and almost always in the open, dressed with all clothes, boots and landdur on. I have gone for a week without changing clothes, and during that time never even washed. And nearly everyone was in the same predicament. We were a rather rough-looking lot, and did not mind, and after a short time we parted. Washing is a mistake on the veldt as it leads to very unpleasant veldt sores when one is exposed much to the sun. In consequence it is little indulged in by the prospector or the miner on that prospecting, so that we did not miss the daily bath the way one would here. On the march the only spare equipment we were allowed to carry was a blanket under the saddle, a pair of rubber shoes, and a tooth brush, and we were often away for a month with nothing more. On this dash in which the transport-saving arrangements were very bad and our food failed after seven days. For two days likewise I ate no food whatever, being unable to eat the native meal supplied, and was very glad when two of my friends, who afterwards turned out to be splendid looters, went off again the line of march to a neighbour's kraal and compelled the chief to part with three large fowls and some eggs for a couple of darning needles. I scarcely think the chief relished his bargain. On arriving at Chitsenger kraal he was ordered to supply two 400 men, and part of a kraal burned and a few shots fired from the seven-pounder to show him that none would be taken of rinderpest, which was bad also. After a couple of days' delay acting which all the oxen drawing the gun died the 400 men were forthcoming. Their first experience of the white man was certainly not a pleasant one as they were harnessed to the gun carriage and made to pull it back to Umtali. On arriving there we were at once ordered to join Colonel Alderson in his attack on Inkond. After a long weary march on foot of over 25 miles a day we found Inkoni's kraal perched up on top of a well fortified kapgi, and in attacking this place we lost a number of men and were finally obliged to retire. Dynamite and the seven-pounders were sent for, and on their arrival another attack was made in which Inkoni was driven out of his kraal and forced to retreat into a fortified gully, a large cave formed by the falling in of granite builders. It was said that over 3,000 people were in this place. Walking about on picquet duty one could hear dogs barking, cocks crowing, and people whispering under his foot, so that we were kept very much alert and consequently on the watch. Dynamite was brought into play, and although Inkoni fought well to prevent it being placed in the caves the placing was effected in numerous places, and hundreds of men, women, and children must have been blown up. After wholesale slaughter in this manner the Indians who had promised to obtain the labour soon found it impossible to do so, and to meet the needs of the settlers the Chartered Company were at last obliged to introduce compulsory labour, which, whatever may be said in its favour, is nothing more or less than a disguised form of slavery.

Native policemen were sent to the kraals to insist on this labour being forthcoming. These men were quite incapable of exercising the authority given to them in anything like a proper manner, and proud of the little power entrusted to them tyrannism over the people generally ridiculing the authority of the chief, and worst of all to the native mind, interfering with the women, a thing which in old Lobengula's time would have caused them to meet a very unpleasant death with a great deal of torture flung on beforehand, a fate which the wretches well deserve.

The Matebele, who are a proud and warlike race, resented this treatment and only waited a favourable opportunity to revolt.

THE OUTBREAK OF RINDERPAST.

Finally, rinderpest, a disease which has caused, and is still causing, much misery all through Africa broke out. Strong measures were adopted by the Company to suppress the spread of this disease and cattle were slaughtered in a wholesale manner without the reasons for doing so being thoroughly explained to the native, who now began to think that the English man having taken his land and the native servants his women now wished to bring them into still more abject slavery by depriving them of the only wealth they had—their cattle.

The prophet of the Mhon who is an unseen deity or oracle speaking through the mouth of their priests began to urge a general uprising pointing out the suitability of it and many of the headsmen were simply murdered. As the officials in charge knowing it would be almost an impossible thing to prove murders which they must have committed against them, decided that the best way was to allow them to escape and have them shot when doing so. Picquets and guards were informed that prisoners trying to escape at a certain hour and were told not to allow them to go far. When they came one morning I counted ten dead bodies.

The treatment of the remaining prisoners on the march back was very bad—harnessed to the waggons and made to tramp on, however footsore, and at night having their ankles locked tight by the black fiends of Cape boys, so that several of them under this treatment died and two had each to have a limb taken off when they arrived at Umtali. The cowards who had remained in Umtali took a special pleasure in coming to the place where prisoners were kept and hitting them about until the volunteers on guard appealed to the magistrate and in this amusement for the drunken scoundrels stopped. One felt throughout ashamed to think that his fellow-countrymen could fall so low and exhibit such brutal instincts. After this we had several bad engagements through the country, and three out of my mess were killed. Inkoni was captured in a midnight attack, in which owing to the way our men were placed to rest was more fear of being fired at by one's friends than the enemy, and it is miracle none were killed. One man sleeping next me had a hole shot through his blanket, and shots from friends were flying all round us. Inkoni he showed no fear, was shot, but expressed strong desire to his brother that he be burnt properly, threatening to haunt him all his life if he should not do so. A great number of prisoners were taken and these were simply treated in a barbarous manner, which reflects very badly on the Chartered Company's administration to have permitted such a thing. Some of our men were even more cruel than the natives themselves and nothing delighted them better than burning. One man, a civil engineer in Umtali, when on guard one night over some prisoners deliberately trounced an old man of seventy, giving as his reason that he had told the old scoundrel to be still and told him what he would do if he moved again. The old man minded with cold probably did not know a word said do him.

THE BULUWAYO RAILWAY.

The railway to Buluwayo which has just been opened with great eclat is a narrow gauge tract built in a most flimsy manner and never meant for a permanent line. The Government know their business too well to spend more weeks, and after it has helped the town it will have done all that it was intended to and in a few years when country has been left to the hoar and the native will be swept out of existence entirely.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

As for any hope of the country being a good farming country and likely to afford such occupation for the surplus population of England, the idea is laughed at by anyone in Rhodesia who has not an interest or paid to say otherwise. All domesticated animals such as the cat, house dog cattle, etc., have each this special disease, which knocks them over like nine pins. Cattle die in thousands by rinderpest. I question whether this time last year there were 20 oxen in the country. Horse sickness is prevalent, a mysterious disease, which it is supposed to be due to grazing in the early dew, and suffocates the poor animals in a few hours. The climate is delightful in winter, but during the summer heavy rains set in, everything is flooded even to the higher plateaus. During September and October the roads are practically closed to all traffic saving that of bullock waggons manned by natives which make a fair progress over all but the worst roads. These need spoil all crops and render only such simple farming as the natives do for possible. Locusts also are a terrible pest. They come in myriads darkening the sky for miles. Where they settle not a green thing is to be seen after a few hours. The natives keep them off their meales patches by beating tomtoms and making other hideous noises. The natives suffer terribly from this plague, and every two or three years are swept off in large numbers through starvation entirely due to the locusts having made a clean sweep of their crops.

For Europeans the country is most unhealthy during the rains and a great number die of fever. The white man is fast introducing bad habits amongst natives, and if we occupy the country much longer they will soon degenerate. Already they are acquiring a likening for strong gin, and many traders, I fear, although it is illegal, do a great trade in this stuff. The only hope now for Rhodesia is that a very rich gold firm be obtained in from four to five years. The country will be entirely abandoned by the company and probably left to the natives under a British jurisdiction with a Government like Rug Ramas—which would be the best thing that could happen for the natives, and otherwise if gold is firmer in great quantities they must give way and are out before the company conquers white man.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer at once. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba...	3	2	9
B Mandvi, Chakla and Umarkhadi	5	1	23
C Market, Khara Talao and Khaubarwada	4a	2	24
D Khetwadi.....	0	0	3
E Marwan and Kamathipura.	2b	1	33
F Parel	0	0	6
G Mahim	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	1
Hospitals.....	1	3	12
Total.....	11	9	116

Total to date	13,931	11,191

a Recent arrival from Poona.
b Recent arrival from Cutch Mandvie.

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks.....	9
Plague deaths	6

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

RAILWAY QUARANTINE ESTABLISHED.

It is notified that the Bombay Plague Committee will quarantine, for at least six days, all second and third-class arrivals in Bombay by rail from infected areas from the 16th instant onwards. The anticipation has hitherto been that only third-class passengers would be quarantined, but Government has decided in favour of second-class passengers being similarly treated. There will now likely be a rush for the first-class by people accustomed to travel second.

FAMINE RELIEF-WORKS.

On Saturday, there were employed on the local famine works 370 persons, including 131 women. Thirteen carts were engaged, and were dragged by the male labourers, while the female workers were engaged in breaking stones.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,912, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,430, making a total of 5,362 persons. Departures by sea 1,278, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,270, making a total of 4,548 persons. From 6 a.m., on Sunday to 6 a.m., yesterday, arrivals by sea 1,655, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,854, making a total of 5,509 persons. Departures by sea 107, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,581, making a total of 3,688 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were in all 117 patients remaining under treatment in the various hospitals, yesterday, and two deaths were recorded.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The official return of plague cases and deaths during the week ending November 12th given the following results :—

Cities,	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	77	60
Poona.....	522	393
Districts.		
Surat	309	153
Thana.....	5	3
Ahmedabad.....	39	28
Nasik	47	35
Poona	169	118
Satara	915	776
Sholapur	145	119
Kolaba	13	7
Belgaum	18	15
Territories.		
Baroda	1	0
Cutch	101	77
Palanpur	25	3
Janjira	4	3
Sind Districts.		
Karachi	19	16
Total.....	2,366	1,828

Total deaths to date—		
Previously reported		43,687
Week ending Nov. 12.....		1,826
Total mortality to date...		45,513

QUARANTINE AT GOA.

Passengers proceeding by rail to Goa will be subjected to medical examination all along the line up to Castle Rock and Marmagoa, and in cases of plague and suspected ones they will be detained at the former place. Should, however, anyone insist in proceeding on his journey to Goa, he will be sent to Daodi-Sazzar, where the Portuguese authorities will not be responsible for his lodging and comfort.

CALCUTTA AND THE PLAGUE.

The Plague Commission to which reference is made for the first time is a newly appointed body, composed for the most part of the members of the Medical Board appointed a few months ago, with one or two additions. The full list of members is as follows :—The Hon. Mr. H. H. Risley, C. I. E., President ; the Hon. Sir Patrick Playfair, Kt., C. I. E.; the Hon. Mr. M. C. Turner, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, Brig.-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Sanders, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel J. O'Brien, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Joubert, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Russell, Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel J. Lewtas, Surgeon-Major A. W. D. Leslie, the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar, Dr. Kollash Chunder Bose and Moulvi Zuhir-ud-din Ahmed, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, members ; and Mr. W. Banks Gwyther, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Departments, Secretary. The vigorous measures which the Government is at last taking will be welcomed by the public with unqualified satisfaction.

THE EPITAPH OF THE TOCHI FIELD FORCE.

As the Tochi Field Force is shortly to break up, writes a correspondent of the *C. and M. Gazette*, may I be permitted to write (however unworthily) its epitaph ? It is not for us who have faced the heat and the flies and the bad water of the Derajat and the Tochi in summer to complain in any way of the Government which we serve which sent us here. We have no means of gauging the imminence of the danger of the hour when so many regiments were ordered post-haste to the dread valley. It is for us to obey. I would only like to let your readers know the extent of the obedience. All the regiments, both European and Native, arrived in the Tochi with little loss, some of course marching better than others, but the best spirit prevailed. It was at Datta Khel that I first noticed the signs of impending disease. We were cooped up in posts rather too small for us, a fact no doubt chiefly owing to the rapidity of the advance. There a slight lull in the excitement, though sniping at night had begun. The great strain of the march began to tell upon the European troops, and the water was bad. I believe that the water always was bad. The move to Sheranl was at first beneficial—then, I know not exactly what happened. But the most awful scourge of dysentery broke out, in some cases even developing to enteritis. The Rifle Brigade began to suffer most, and at last practically the whole regiment became infected with the deadly poison of air or water—perhaps of both. Those of us who had to do with the sick were getting more and more hopeless in the search for a remedy. The camp was moved, but still the line of graves lengthened, and the order was given for the Rifle Brigade to return to Datta Khel. There was still no change, and the few graves of the Maizar heroes had an addition of thirty before the regiment was ordered back to Miran Shah. There again the little cemetery became one of 40 graves, and there was nothing for it but to send the regiment to the Base, and so back to India. In the midst of all this terrible reality, the men of the 23rd and the Rifle Brigade showed a quiet heroism that reflects lasting credit on them. No man went into hospital unless he actually could not stand, and the soldiers died quietly and nobly on their beds of disease without complaint. We have lost 120 Europeans, officers and men, and the hospitals in India will probably tell a more awful tale in the winter. The Invalliding Boards have their work cut out for them. The men's rest was, naturally, continually disturbed by sniping and by the necessity for manning many outside picquet sangars. The native troops suffered very severely from sickness, and sustained the best traditions of these splendid regiments by their uncomplaining fortitude and bravery. The Force was sent up to fight, and found that it had to face the far harder task of endurance in a valley which its own inhabitants shun in the summer. The police has been successful. The patience of the General Officer commanding (Lieut.-Colonel Sir Jas Muspy). The British and native armies have shown that they can face disease undaunted at their posts, and are content for England's sake to leave their bones in graves which may not be forgotten, but which will probably be dishonoured.

PROSPECTS OF THE RACING SEASON.

The preparing of the race-course at Mahaluxmi for the approaching racing season is nearly finished, and another week will see the usual string of horses and ponies doing their training there. The season this year promises to be considerably better than last—and it may well be so without harming anybody. Last year was as bad for the racing fraternity as it was for the merchant. The only people who scored were the "bookies"—they did themselves proud all round. Who will forget the scanty attendance and small fields which characterized last year's sport ? The epidemic, which prevailed, played havoc with everything, but nowhere were its effects more noticeable than on Saturday afternoons at Mahaluxmi. Where were the crowds of natives who usually line the inside rails ? Where the wily Arabs to watch the form of the ponies ? Where the ponies to make up respectable fields ? All had disappeared, driven away by an unholy horror of a disease, which they knew nothing about. But that, as they say, "is another story," and is past, and this year great things are looked forward to. It is rumoured that the meetings will not be confined to flat races only, but that a little of the "illegitimate" sport may be introduced into the prospectuses. This would be a move in the right direction. A few chases, during the extra meetings, would give local owners a chance to discover what their horses can do over a jump course, and whether they would be justified in entering for the big Steeple Chases. Last season a chase open to local interests only was put into the prospectus at the last meeting, and though, from a racing point of view, it was somewhat of a farce, owing to the ambiguously worded conditions which let in a horse which it was never intended should run, the latices showed that it is possible to fill a chase of this sort. We also hear that the wiser interests will be better looked after. This should appeal to all frequenters of race meetings. The rabbit like gallop of an Arab is rather poor fun to watch after the sweeping stride of an English or Waler horse. It is too early to prospect about the big meeting in February. The first entries are not encouraging to the executive, who offer respectable stakes to run for. No doubt owners have last year's misfortunes in view—when they could'nt get a syce for love or money to travel to Bombay. Let us hope that this year, when it is seen that a more satisfactory state of things prevails, owners may be induced to send their horses down to have a dash for some of the plums of the Bombay races. The first meeting will probably be held at the end of this month or early in December, and a prospectus will be out shortly. Of the trainers who will be down here the chief are Greenhalgh and Clark. The former's successes last year should ensure him a full stable, while the latter, who is moving his establishment down here with the next fortnight from Poona, is too well known to need any recommendation. The Waler importers will all have arrived by the end of the month. Bullock and Cavanagh have come, and are not without a flier or two to help to make up a field in the waler races. Everything points to a good season, and it makes one quite cheery to think that in a week or two we shall be listening to the seductive voices of the bookies shouting their "odds," while we, poor mortals, deluded into the idea that we are imbued with a greater knowledge of "form" than they are, plank down our little all on the "absolute certainty," which after causing us many moments of anguish—during which the prospect of vast wealth or immediate destitution looms before us—either finishes down the course, or winning by the shortest of heads is disqualified for carrying short weight ; yet we don't grumble, we can always take the weight off our minds on Sunday mornings with the Hounds.

THE CYCLONE IN CHITTAGONG.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mr. Kamala Kanta Sen, President of the Chittagong Association, writes to us :—The full extent of the damage caused by the cyclone of the 24th October 1897, is only now being realised. Some of the local officials have now returned and others are still making enquiries in the interior. Of the thirteen Thanas in this district, twelve have been affected more or less. Only one Thana—Mirsarai escaped. The total population of the District is 1,290,167, out of which Mirsarai contains 93,552 souls. The population affected therefore amounts to 1,190,615. The deaths due to the storm-waves, which passed over the islands of Kutubdia and Moishkhal, and the coast mentioned to be over 10,000. They villages washed away are :—1. Cho o Chanua, 2, Bara Chanua, 3, Pegua, 4. Ujantea, 5. Bhewala Manikchar, 6. Pahar Chanda, 7. Shilkhot, 8 Barabakiya, 9. Mang nama, 10. Bagguzara, 11. Shonaichari, 12. Dhemsia, 13. Rajinkhaji, 14. Mehernamah, 15. Badarkhali, 16. Poikong, 17. Baratoli. The Thanahs largely affected are Cox's Bazar, Chakaria, Moishkhal, Satkania, Banhikhal, Patya, Chittagong. Southern parts of Raojan, Kumira and Fatikchari have also been affected. More than one million of the people have been rendered homeless. If the survivors who have lost their houses, catables, relatives and friends are to be succoured, the help must be immediate. Such a catastrophe as has happened is not in a brief letter like this. The Government grant is insufficient to relieve the homeless and starving in the islands and coasts. The Chittagong Association have therefore to appeal to the humanity and large-heartedness of the charitable public for relieving the millions of peasants who, besides being homeless, are mourning the loss of their friends and starving on the plains of Chittagong. Sub-criptions will be thankfully received by the President of the Chittagong Association.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI IN AUSTRALIA.

Announcing the arrival of the English cricket team in Australia, the *Melbourne Age* has the following reference to Prince Ranjitsinghji :—Naturally enough the chief interest in the personnel of the team centres round the prince, and all the visitors to the steamer greatly regretted to hear that the famous batsman had been ill during the voyage that he could not leave his cabin and obtain his first glimpse of Australian soil. According to accounts of other members of the team Ranjitsinghji must have had a remarkably bad time of it during the voyage. As everyone knows, he was with great difficulty shot who was persuaded upon to accompany the team on account of his great dread of the water, and his fears were not unfounded, as although the voyage was generally admitted to be a very fine one, he was only able to put in an appearance on deck four times during the whole trip. According to several of the players, his illness is chiefly due to his giving in too much and not having courage to go on deck and battle with sea sickness. A message of welcome was sent to him by the Perth delegation, and, in acknowledging it, he expressed his great regret that he was not well enough to see the representatives of the Westralian Association. The same message and other representatives, who sought an interview with Ranjitsinghji ; but, in conversation with several players, they were told that once the prince got used to the light and conditions in Australia, he would be a perfect revelation to the cricket loving public. The fast wickets in the colonies would, they thought, suit him to perfection, and they fully anticipated his making several very big scores in the colonies. Speaking as to his individuality, they said it was wonderful how passionately fond he was of the game. He would talk cricket at every where and with everyone, and would sit up all night discussing that subject with a congenial soul.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Sind, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Sirsa, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Bosha gabad, Saugor and Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Belgaum and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore and 8 at Goa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras, and the minimum similarly so at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Deesa, Surat and Ratnagiri, and the lowest 50° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cochin, Coimbatore, Tri hinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Over an inch of rain (1·51') has fallen at Colombo, light showers at Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Coimbatore and Negapatam. Pressure is abnormally low in Ceylon and the weather there and to the eastward of Negapatam is slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local showers in Ceylon, and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE BILL.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council on Nov. 5, the Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Post Office in India. He said :—"The existing law governing the Post Office is an Act of 1866, and it is notorious that during the last thirty years the business of the Post Office has very largely expanded. The law by which the Post Office is governed, therefore, is more out-of date in this sense than that of any other Department of the Government. The progress of the Post Office since 1866 has been both in developing the then existing branches of business in respect of which that legislation gave it authority and powers, and also in adding new branches to its business. Moreover, the Postal Union has brought us into close relations with foreign countries, and has laid down rules and systems of business in which we must necessarily co-operate if we are to follow the progress of the Post Office in other countries, but which were not contemplated in the Act of 1866. In that Act practically only two branches of business were contemplated. The first relates to letters and newspapers, and the Act necessarily takes no cognisance of the subsequently introduced system of postal cards and of reply postcards ; reply postcards are peculiar in this respect that the sender has the privilege of sending through the Post Office the fee which has to be paid upon the reply sent to him—a procedure which was not provided for in the Act of 1866. The second branch of business referred to in the Act of 1866 is what we now call the parcel post, and so far as the existing parcel post is concerned, it is based entirely upon the legislative provisions of the Act of 1866. But the mere name given to it in the Act of 1866 is a proof of the singular anachronism, and the inadaptibility to present conditions, of the law. The parcels post is there called 'the banghy post'—a banghy being that double-headed bamboo which a coolie lays across his shoulders to bear a burden. The only conception which the Act of 1866 had of the parcel post was that of a coolie plodding his weary way along the road between his double burden, and section 14 of the Act, which lays down the rates of postage, contemplates a journey of this kind of 1,200 miles. Provisions of that sort are suitable enough for a state of the country such as that which existed in 1866, when there was less than 4,000 miles of railway open ; but it is quite impossible to adopt them in 1897, when the number of miles open is 20,000. The charge according to the Act of 1866 is proportional to distance, but this reckoning has long been abandoned, and the charge is now regulated by executive order in exactly the same way as the letter post, that is to say, entirely irrespective of distance. In the case of parcels, carried over any considerable distance, the charge which the Post Office demands now is in some case only a fifth parts of the charge contemplated in the Act of 1866. Many of the new branches of business added for which there is no legislative provision whatever are the system of insurance, the value payable post, and money orders. These have no legislative basis at all ; that is to say, the business of the Post Office is conducted under the executive orders of Government, and the result of that system is that each transaction becomes a contract between the Post Office on the one side and some individual on the other, and is regulated by the ordinary provisions of the law, exactly in the same way as a transaction between an individual and a private firm carrying on business would be regulated. The Post Office has in these respects has no special powers and no special protection. Many inconveniences have arisen out of this condition of affairs. The business is far too vast to be carried on under the ordinary provisions of the law. Even a private Railway Company requires special laws, as ordinary carriers, for the conduct of its business with the public, and with a business so vast as the system of money orders and value payable parcel it is necessary in the same way for the conduct of business, to ask the Legislature for special powers and for special protection. It must be remembered that the Post Office in dealing with these matters has no option whatever of its constituents. It cannot refuse any business brought to it, and the Department has to deal with many thousands—I should say rather, with many millions—of uneducated people. This enumeration of defects will show the direction in which it is necessary to ask the Legislature to modify the existing law. The general lines on which the Bill is based are those of a Bill which was introduced seven months two years ago, namely, that, apart from the provisions for protection and the special powers given, and the penalty clauses, the ordinary administration of the Department is left to be provided for by rules and regulations issued partly by the Governor General in Council and dealing with such matters as the fixing of fees, or rules, for the breach of which is is necessary to impose penalties, and partly by rules or orders issued from time to time under the authority of the Director General. The English Bill has not yet passed into law, but it has been of great assistance to us in drafting the Bill now before the Council. I wish now to make a few remarks on some of the sections, chiefly on those in which the old law has been modified, or which introduce new provisions on matters which are not regulated by the law of the country. The first of these is section 12—one which provides a summary procedure for the recovery of petty sums due to the Post Office. The application of this section is not very clear in the 1866 Act, but at any rate there are Magistrates in the country who declare that it is not clear. We therefore make the language of that section, and the power of the Post Office to recover sums due to it, more clear than they are in the existing law. One of the penalties which the Post Office is empowered to impose of its own motion upon persons who owe it money and refuse to pay, is that of declining to deliver to them postal articles until they do pay. Under the existing law this power may be exercised by any officer in charge of a Post Office ; by the Bill proposed the power is only enforceable by the Post Master General.

"Another power which it is necessary to take is in section 14, which declares that the official mark of the Post Office—marks of date, etc.—are to be taken as prima facie evidence of the facts which they are intended to indicate. The necessity of providing this means of giving evidence of the facts which it is necessary to establish before a Court of Justice will take any action in respect of complaints brought before it, is obvious.

"Section 18 makes a certain provision regarding the redelivery of letters once posted. The present Post Office Act provides that letters or other articles once posted may be redelivered to the sender as a matter of grace, subject to such rules as the Governor General may prescribe ; and this provision is proposed to retain in a modified shape. The declared principal of the Postal Union Convention to which India is a party is to allow the writer or sender of a letter or other article to recall it, or require that the address should be altered, at any time previous to its actual delivery, subject to the payment of certain charges and to considerations of postal convenience. The article of the Convention, however, in which this principle is laid down is permissive, and England and the Colonies, other than the Australian Colonies, have not accepted it, and India has also declined to accept it. In England it is well known that a letter or other article, once posted, cannot be recalled. In these circumstances we have not thought it right altogether to adopt the Union principle in introducing new postal legislation ; but, with a view to remove a doubt which has been raised, it has been expressly provided in this Bill that if and when it is adopted the redelivery of a letter or other article in accordance with rules framed by Government can be made without reference to the consent of the addressee.

"Section 20 is a new and obviously necessary section, its object being the prohibition of the transmission of obscene and indecent articles. Another section of the law provides for their destruction.

"Section 23 gives a power to postpone parcels when the work of any post office is too much to enable the ordinary post to be despatched within time. It will be seen that this provision does not permit the postponement of newspapers ; and I gather from some portions of the Public Press that a postponement or a mistake in the delivery of a newspaper is an offence of the most serious magnitude and calls into question the whole constitution not only of the Post Office but of the Government of India generally. We do not therefore in any way diminish the preference given to newspapers along with letters, but we provide that books, parcels and similar articles, if they accumulate in too great measure, may be kept back for such time as may be found necessary in the post office.

"Section 26 gives in the case of articles submitted through the Post Office the same power of interception on the part of the State as that which exists in the case of telegraphs. In this respect we copy the English law. The English Bill does not directly make any special provision of this kind, but it implies it in imposing a penalty upon a Post Office official who delays or intercepts any article otherwise than by direction of the State ; and a special section is added at the end of the Bill which indicates that such powers as legally or constitutionally vest with the Governor General in Council in cases of this kind are not in any way diminished by the legislation now proposed.

"Chapter VI relates to the system of insurance and value-payable post and is, therefore, mostly new. It defines the limit and conditions of insurance which may be accepted by the Post Office.

"Chapter VII. relates to undelivered articles. These, by the present law of 1866, must in every case be kept for a year before being destroyed or in any way disposed of. The result of that provision is that the post offices in this country are blocked with heaps of newspapers, magazines and trade circulars for which it is impossible to find an addressee. They have to be piled up for a whole year before any postal official can do anything to get rid of them. The provisions we intend to introduce in respect to these articles will be of a wider and more varied character and will depend on rules which will be laid down by the Governor General in Council.

"Chapter VIII relates to ship letters ; that is to say, the obligation on ship-masters generally to carry postal articles when called upon to do so. Very little change is made in the law as it at present stands in this respect.

"Chapter IX relates to money orders, and, as I have already mentioned, it is entirely new, so far as the law of the country is concerned. In 1880 the Post Office undertook the work of issuing and paying money orders, which had previously been done, under certain restricted conditions, by the civil treasuries, and the work has hitherto been carried on under the authority of the executive orders of Government. It is unnecessary at the present moment to dwell upon the popularity of the Post Office agency for the purpose of remitting small sums of money. The number of money orders issued yearly has risen from 1½ millions in 1881 to 11 millions in 1896, the average amount of each order being less than twenty rupees. We now propose to place this system on a legislative basis ; and in doing this we have provided that, when neither the payee nor the remitter of a money order can be found, the amount of the money order will be forfeited to Government at the end of a year from the date of its issue. As a matter of fact, if a claim can be substantiated after the expiry of this period, the amount would always be repaid ; but, with the millions of orders issued yearly, it is necessary that a legal period should be fixed beyond which claims cannot be entertained as of right, and in fixing this period at one year we have followed the regulations of the English Post Office on the subject. We have also followed the English law in exempting Government and officers of the Post Office from liability in respect of loss caused by delay in paying money orders, and have further provided, in accordance with the present rule on the subject, that Government and such officers are not liable for a wrong payment when it is caused by incorrect information given by the remitter, or by incomplete information given by him if the officer who issued the money order had reasonable grounds for believing that the information was sufficient for the purpose of identifying the payee. We have also introduced a new provision that the amount of a money order wrongly paid to any person may be recovered from him, if he refuses to refund the amount, by summary procedure, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due from him.

"Chapter X relates to penalties. It has been found necessary in this Bill to introduce one or two new penalties. By an omission in the present law the wilful detention of a letter or other article by an officer of the Post Office is not punishable, nor is the opening of a letter by an officer of the Post Office punishable, unless it is known that this was done with the intention of fraudulently appropriating the contents. It is now provided, in accordance with the English law on the subject, that the opening of a letter by an officer of the Post Office contrary to his duty, or the wilful detention of a letter by such an officer, shall be an offence. Another new penalty has also been provided to strengthen the hands of the Post Office executive. Serious inconvenience and even loss of mails has occasionally been caused by the desertion of mail runners or by their taking leave without permission. In some parts of India difficulty is always experienced at certain seasons of the year in retaining the services of these servants of the Department, and occasions not infrequently arise when a sudden demand for labour and the offer of high wages, in connection with railway works, for instance, leads to something like a general desertion on the part of the runners employed on mail lines in the vicinity of such works. On occasions the continuity of the mail service is imperilled, as there is no power to prevent runners from giving up their employment under the Post Office without warning. It has, therefore, been determined that the withdrawing from employ on the part of mail carriers, without permission, or without giving previous notice of one month, or consideration in lieu thereof, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

"These are the provisions of the proposed legislation which I lay before the Council, and, in doing so, I wish, on the part both of the Hon'ble Legal Member and myself, to express our obligations to Mr. Fawcett, Your Excellency's Director General of the Post Office. In the preparation of this Bill he has given us the most valuable assistance. The Post Office is a Department of most minute organisation ; and it requires very expert knowledge of the working of the Department to realize both in what respects legislation is required and to prevent what may appear to be most harmless provisions of the law from interfering with its working. The people who receive a letter have any conception of the amount of organisation and arrangement which is necessary to enable that letter to proceed from the place where it is posted to the place of its delivery. Yet a million such articles pass every day through the Post Office addressed in half a hundred different languages and in a dozen different alphabetical characters.

They are delivered, with the whole history of their transit stamped upon them, with a regularity and a punctuality which is almost perfect ; the number of cases in which letters go astray, or in which they are undelivered, is an infinitesimal fraction of the number which is posted, and even of that infinitesimal fraction, in respect of only a small part can the blame be laid at the door of the Post Office.

"The legislation which I now propose to the Council will, if the Council accepts it, enable the officers who control this vast organization to maintain the perfectness of their work and to realise what has been their constant wish and effort, namely, to make the Post Office Department still more worthy of the confidence which the public place in it." The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland then introduced the Bill which was ordered to be published.

THE TWANTE DACOITY CASE.

THE ATTACK ON EUROPEAN.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

Mr. Buckle, Additional Sessions Judge of Pegu, has delivered judgment in the case against Nga Kan Daw, Nga Aung Gyi and Nga Te, wherein they were charged with the offence of dacoity in Twante with attempt to cause death and with actually causing grievous hurt to Mr. Davis, a European retired officer of the P. W. D.

The accused are charged that they, with two others who have not been arrested, committed dacoity with an attempt to cause death or grievous hurt at Nandawgon, on the 12th June last. Between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 worth of property was stolen, and Mr. Davis, who is a European retired officer, living in his own house with some paddy land and several fruit gardens, received several severe and dangerous wounds on the head caused by a blunt weapon. It appears that about 4 p. m. on the 11th June some Burmans went to Mr. Davis' garden near the house, and said they wanted to buy some jack fruit. Mr. Davis, his wife, and adopted daughter each say they saw only two Burmans, but it does not follow that there were only two men. Mr. Davis cannot identify them. The wife and adopted daughter both identify the accused, Nga Kan Daw, as one of the men who came on the 11th, and the latter says she can also identify accused Nga Te. But this is more doubtful as she did not tell the Magistrate. On the morning of the 12th, the wife went upstairs first at 6 o'clock and she saw the two men of the previous evening and three other Burmans, and at their request she tied up her dog. She then gave them some rope to assist in getting jack fruit and they picked and ate some. The wife and adopted daughter were busy making preparations for the journey to Rangoon, and when Mr. Davis came downstairs, he saw three men moving round the house and understanding they had come for jack fruit he called accused Nga Kan Daw and showed him where there were some on the fruit trees. Mr. Davis then seated himself in the long arm chair under the house and he had his four months old child in his arms, and at this time there were near him accused Nga Kan Daw, Maung San Yan, Maung Hlwa, and Maung Pan Gaing. Mr. Davis says that as he was lying back in the chair he received two blows from behind on the forehead. He received three more blows and became partly insensible, but a sixth blow seemed to bring him to his senses, and he was able to shake off his assailants who tried to tie his arms and feet. He called out to his wife who came and took his child, and then he tried to get a weapon by breaking off the arm of the chair

...CHOES OF SCIENCE.

..."kaki" tree of Japan, recently introduced into ... is recommended in "Cosmos" to the notice of ...ean proprietors and horticulturists by M. De ...ency. It is one of the choicest trees in the world. ...pearance monumental and beautiful, decorative ...s highest degree, it produces excellent fruit, and ...fusion of flowers. The fruit is like an orange, ...prized by gourmets for its apricot-like taste and ...ame. There is a ready market for it among the ...lthy. "Kaki" will grow on exposed hills, but ...ers a sheltered locality, like the fig tree. It is ...ws to resist frosts of 12 to 15 degrees below ...o Centigrade. Orange trees are less hardy. Any ...d of soil, especially if chalky, appears to suit it.

The tree is planted in autumn, and grows to the height of a Normandy apple tree. The leaves, which are beautiful, fall in October, and reveal the seedless fruit, which might be mistaken for the golden apples of the Hesperides, though their colour varies from saffron-yellow to the pink of the tomato. The "kaki" is not grown from seed, but may be grafted on persimmon. Moreover, the "kaki" yields the precious ebony wood. Altogether, the tree is worthy of a trial in this country, especially in the southern chalk counties.

The old remedy of "blood-letting" had the advantage of draining off blood which had become poisoned through microbes or in some other way, but was attended by a danger of sinking in the blood-vessels. To remove this drawback, Dr. Bare injects salt water after the blood-letting. The method, according to Dr. Tinsan, suits all infectious diseases as a last resource, but is particularly useful in uremia, diphtheria (after failure of the Roux serum), eclampsia, asystolia, infectious pneumonia, capillary bronchitis, eruptive fevers, &c.

The method of measuring the height of clouds by Mr. Cleveland Abe, the American meteorologist, is to shoot a ray of electric light vertically up to the vague surface of the cloud, and make a bright spot on it which can be observed from a neighboring station, and the height found from its size by a simple calculation. The same means can also be useful in studying the development of fogs and showers on coasts. The cone of light is well shown by the fog, and in falling rain looks like a mass of metal in fusion. Might not this method be useful in estimating the distances of other ill-defined bodies, for example, at sea, or in military operations?

Some time ago, Mr. Francis Galton, the well-known anthropologist, communicated to the Royal Society a paper on the "Average contribution of each several ancestor to the total heritage of the offspring," in which he showed that when the parents belong to the same variety, and excluding hybrids, each of the two parents contributes on the average one quarter of the total heritage, each of the four grandparents one-sixteenth, and so on. This theory is well borne out by the actual experience of horse and cattle breeders, as will be seen from an article of his in "Nature."

Professor Roy, of Cambridge, who died recently at the early age of 43, was one of those able Scotsmen who find their way to professors' chairs all over the world, and have done so for the last 300 years. In the days of the Admirable Crichton there were some thirty Scotch scholars holding University appointments in Italy alone. Professor Roy was an Arbroath man, educated at St. Andrews, and after acting as a doctor in the Turco-Servian war, became assistant to Professor Goetz, of the Physiological Institute, Strasburg. In 1882 he was appointed Professor-Superintendent of the Brown Institution, Edinburgh, and went to the Argentine to study a cattle disease, which he lightened by inoculation. In 1884 he published his well-known method of measuring the specific gravity of the blood, and was elected to the new chair of pathology in Cambridge, where his health failed. He is the author and joint author of many valuable researches in physiology.

Lieutenant Peary, who recently brought back the great meteorite from Greenland to Philadelphia, and intends to reach the Pole or perish in the attempt, will start next July, and take his vessel up the Sherard Osborne Fjord, which will become his base. Readers of Kane's explorations will remember the interesting "Arctic Highlanders," a hardy tribe of Eskimo, who are believed the most northern inhabitants of the earth. Peary has arranged with them to lay in a stock of furs and walrus meat for his party. Eight young men of the tribe, with their wives, canoes, dogs, sledges, and tents, will accompany him to Sherard Osborne Fjord, 300 miles north of their present quarters. They will go with him towards the Pole, as they know how to drive the dog sledges or get food, and they can bear hunger. The only other whites of the party will be a doctor, and perhaps another companion. Peary has five years leave of absence, and the American Geographical Society will defray his expenses.

Mr. Walter Wellman, the American journalist and explorer, intends to sail from Bergen in a steamer, on June 13th, for Franz Joseph Land, where he will establish a supply station at Cape Flora, and hopes to reach Cape Fligely before winter sets in. The following summer, 1889, he will attempt to gain the Pole, 550 miles distant, with sledge.

Popular opinions are sometimes based on fact. For instance, the barberry bush was believed inimical to growing corn, and the microscope has revealed a minute organism which causes the mischief. On the other hand, science lends practically no support to the common belief that changes of the moon seriously affect the weather. Professor W. F. Barrett has turned his attention to the "divining rod," by which water and ores, and even criminals, are discovered. It is usually a forked hazel twig, held in the hands, and it points up or down when it is carried over the thing sought. Watch springs, and even German sausages, have been used instead, and some operators do without anything. Professor Barrett is of opinion that the twitching of the rod merely shows involuntary muscular disturbance. His investigations on "Dowsing," as it is called, will be found in the "Proceedings" of the Society for Psychical Research, July.

Kites of the Hargrave type were flown at the Blue Hill Observatory on September 26th, and reached a height of 10,010 feet. This is the highest flight yet made. They carried an aluminium box with self-registering meteorological apparatus.

The "Kew Bulletin" for October contains an interesting correspondence between the authorities of Kew and those of Sierra Leone on the trade value of the "butter and tallow tree" (Pentadesma butyracea) and suggests its application in manufacturing soap.

According to M. Muller, a French geographer, Japan is virtually a land without domestic animals. The Japanese do not eat meat or drink milk, and the cow is of no use to them. Horses are not wanted, since men draw their vehicles. There are many dogs in the country, but they are wild, or else belong to foreigners. They do not raise sheep, goats, or pigs. Wool is replaced by silk, which is very cheap. Fowls, ducks, and pigeons are rare in a Japanese home, and only reared for the sake of strangers. Some landowners near Yeddo breed cattle, but only for religious ceremonies. They are, in fact, destined to draw the funeral car when a member of the Imperial family dies.

The Geological Survey of Japan is progressing well and phosphate beds have been discovered along the north-east shore of the province of Kyushu. They originate in deposits of marine invertebrates. It is proposed to build a geological museum in Tokio.

The Australian Association for the advancement of Science will open its annual meeting on January 6th next at Sydney. This will be its seventh session. The President-elect is the honorary secretary, Professor Liversidge, well-known for his chemical researches on gold in sea water, &c.

A New York doctor says his observation has shown beyond question that chronic coffee poisoning is much more common than is generally supposed. The symptoms are usually confounded with alcholic disturbance he says, because coffee dyspepsia bears a striking resemblance to alcoholic dyspepsia. There is the same disgust for food, morning expectoration of mucus, and marked anorexia. This disgust for food increases in severe cases until the patient can only take coffee or bread soaked in coffee. Nausea follows, and the patient becomes emaciated. Insomnia is a marked symptom, or if sleep occurs, terrifying dreams detract from its benefit. Trembling of the entire body, especially of the lips and tongue, is noticeable. Even the cramps in the limbs which accompany alcoholic poison ing frequently occur. An effort on the part of the confirmed coffee drinker to become a total abstainer is almost similar in result to that which follows the abandonment of alcoholic liquors. For the time the nervous system is wrenched. An inebriate asylum never contained more pitiable suffering than that of the "reforming" coffee drunkard, who has indulged in his favourite beverage to excess. The discovery regarding coffee drinking explains why a person who suddenly abandons alcoholic drinks is always advised to take strong coffee. It is a noticeable fact that almost every "confirmed drunkard" is a confirmed drinker of coffee in its strongest form. Often a man takes a "cocktail" to freshen his appetite for breakfast. This object is attained because alcohol stimulates the stomach. After a heavy dinner the same man will drink a cup black coffee as an "aid to digestion." The effect of cocktail and coffee is the same. One stimulates the stomach to activity before eating, the other urges it to greater rapidity of action to dispose of the food and drink with which it has been overloaded. Every person who has indulged in liquor not wisely, and in too great amount, knows that nothing will woo back the fleeing senses like a cup of strong coffee. Is it because of that old medical theory that one poison is an antidote for another?

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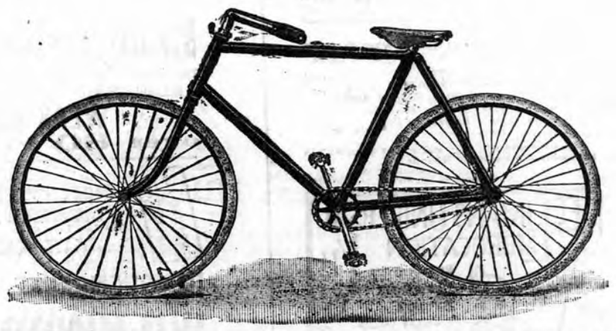

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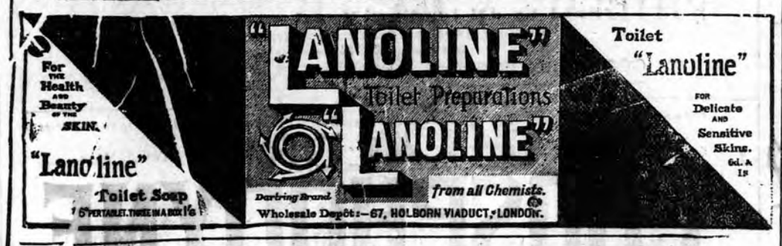

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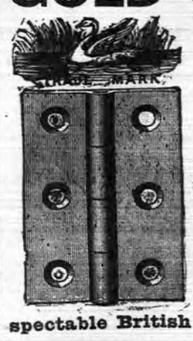

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